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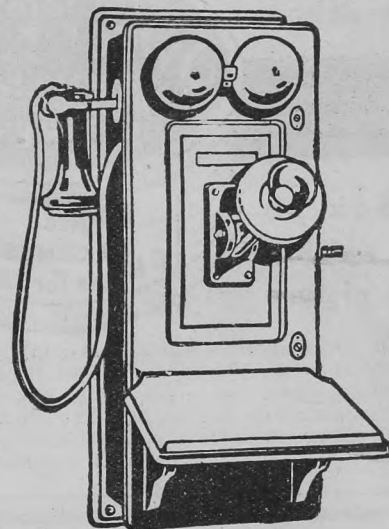
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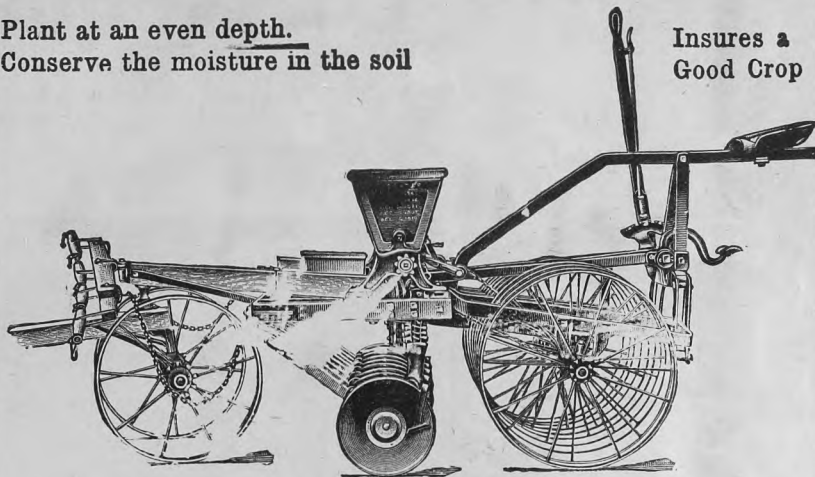
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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No. 958

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## Editorial

### Advice to Our Readers

Frequently we are asked by letter to advise our readers as to the advisability of selling wheat or other products at once, or holding for higher prices. This is a part of the business of farming that is a ticklish one on which to offer advice. No man can forecast markets—not even as well as some of our weather experts forecast the weather. Every year shrewd men, who follow world crops and world markets from the beginning of January to the end of December, make mistakes that bring their financial downfall. If we undertook to advise our readers definitely to hold their products for higher prices, and many months passed before higher prices materialized, we would be in rather a serious position. On the other hand, if we suggested immediate sale, and then prices showed a material advance within a few weeks, again we would be in trouble.

The best THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can do, therefore, is give a weekly review of market conditions, with casual references to future prospects. To launch out as advisers to the men who grow the products would be overstepping the mark. As a rule, however, it is sound business policy to sell when really good prices prevail. Too many sell on a falling market, and make the decline in prices more marked.

An interesting case developed in a letter that came to this office recently. The writer had 300 bushels of flax. He could get \$2.20 for it, and wanted our advice as to whether he should take that or wait a bigger figure. Past experience leads us to advise selling flax when it goes above \$2.00. Many have been able to get more than that, but for every load that brought \$2.00 there have been many that sold at less than \$2.00. The same holds good for cereals. Wheat is good, selling at \$1.00 or over, and oats at 45 cents or over. If such prices prevailed for a few years, farmers soon would be as wealthy as manufacturers.

### Child's Opinion of Parents

Naturally children love their parents. Unless something very unseemly occurs, they have a high opinion of them. In the building of nations perhaps no factor is of more far-reaching effect. If a child honors a parent or holds a high opinion of that parent, not only is an effort made to achieve great things personally, but, also, all that is worth fighting for in the nation's name will be upheld.

In agricultural life there is not sufficient attention paid to this factor in the line of educational work. Of recent years nothing has been left undone that tends to direct the attention of the farm youth to the need for a course in an agricultural college. This is all well and good. But could not a great deal more be done to induce the farmer who *doesn't care* to adopt improved methods? Could not more be done to increase the percentage of prosperous and progressive farmers? By teaching the younger element at college, there will be an improvement in ten, twenty or thirty years. By *showing* the farmer of to-day, there should be a vast improvement in five years or so. The former line of work gets at those who will manage farms a generation hence; the urgent need is for some line of action that will get at those now in charge of farms.

Local demonstration farms stand out as one great avenue through which present-day farmers can be *shown*. These can be managed for a term of years in a sufficiently practical way to drive home to the most careless farmer in the neighborhood the advisability of changed methods and modern system.

When a parent so manages his work as to become recognized as a progressive individual the child has even a higher opinion than ever before. The latter becomes interested, and instead of going into some other line of work, prefers to follow in the footsteps of the parent. Improve conditions on present-day farms, and there will be no difficulty about the time this century has been half spent.

### Crooked Elevator Operators

After the agitation and controversy of the past five years it scarcely is reasonable to expect to find glaring crookedness on the part of operators of elevators. However, there seems to be no class of workmen, professional men, or any other men, absolutely free from dishonest individuals. It seems to be necessary to be on the alert for crooks all the time.

A glaring case of sharpness—or rather bold-faced thievery—was reported in a letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently. The writer had taken two loads of grain to one of the local elevators. Then he took two similar loads to another elevator, and on noting the weights found he was 16 bushels short compared with the former delivery. When elevator man number two was called to task, after some hem-ing and haw-ing, he asked

our friend the farmer to bring back two loads the following day and he would allow the weights for these to stand also for the two loads just delivered.

Another report tells of choice wheat that was graded by Mr. Elevator Man as No. 2 northern. The farmer thought it should grade 1 northern. The elevator operator refused to grade it as such, but said he could give him 1 northern prices if he sold "by the load."

These specific instances show that even in 1911 it is necessary for the grain grower to have his eyes open to business when dealing with the men who buy his grain. The majority of elevator operators are honest, but there are some who are not. The lesson is, therefore, to be on the alert; study the Manitoba Grain Act; check your weights, if at all possible, and stand up for fair treatment in a manly way.

### Leaving the Farm

It is said that the drift of boys and girls away from the farm is growing less and less. In fact, in some parts it is claimed that the tendency now seems to be toward an excess of migration from town and city to farm. A recent issue of *University Farm Press News* contained the following, classed as *new arguments*, showing why boys and girls can well afford to stay on the farm:

1. That "modern improvements" in the home are now practically as available in the country as in the city. That is, running water, baths, hot-water heating plants, electric lights, new kitchen and laundry appliances, etc., can be found in the home of the farmer as well as in that of the townsman; or, if not already there, they are easily "within sight."

2. That the consolidated school is bringing to the country districts educational advantages equal at least to those afforded by the graded schools of the cities; to which is added, in many cases, a special agricultural course which the city school cannot afford. The cheerful optimism of youth, pending the more general "arrival" of the consolidated school, is willing to make the best of the schools as they now exist.

3. That the telephone, the daily free delivery of mails, the daily paper and the automobile have already made the isolation of farm life, in large areas, a thing of the past, and promise to destroy it everywhere.

4. That the recent improvements in tillage and in stock-raising and dairying, have so increased the profitableness of farm pursuits as to make them compare more favorably than ever before with the gains in other pursuits.

\* \* \*

When we all pay as much attention to education and business methods as we do to grievances conditions will be greatly improved. Too many of us borrow trouble instead of using our brains.



## The Grain Growers

The annual conventions of the grain growers of the West demonstrate that these organizations continue to gain strength. Secretaries' reports show large increases in membership, and lively discussions indicate that what has been accomplished and what now hangs in the balance have stirred up an enthusiasm that means a fight to the end for fair treatment of Canadian agriculturists at the hands of Dominion and provincial governments.

Lower tariffs and the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway are two questions that always receive liberal support from the platform and by vote in convention. In Alberta, too, great interest is manifested in the improvement of facilities for disposing of livestock. On the whole, the demands of these organized farmers are reasonable and fair. No inclination to injure other interests is in evidence.

These conventions are reported by a staff representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Resolutions and discussions should be studied. It is only by reading carefully all that is available on a question that sane conclusions can be reached.

### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 32

#### WHY IS IT THAT FARMERS DO NOT TREAT MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY MORE LIBERALLY?

I was very much interested in your topic for discussion, where contributors dealt with boys and stock not agreeing on the same farm. Generally speaking, I do not think that boys have a general dislike for stock. In fact, my experience tells me that it is easier to keep boys interested in a stock farm than on a farm where grain growing is the rule. Of course, no boy—or man, or woman—cares to be worried over milking cows, or feeding stock, or cleaning out stables at all hours after doing a good day's work. In my opinion the trouble is not that there is an aversion to livestock, but that the "boss" does not give the boy a chance. When the farmer considers stock-raising as an important part of his operations, and realizes that the boy who attends to the animals is doing profitable work and that attending to stock is not a chore that can be attended to before breakfast, at noon hour and after supper, then will conditions be such that the boy will not have a desire to leave stock, farm and all.

As I write on this subject I remember several instances of strange treatment of children by their parents. In fact, I endured some of it myself. How many of us have heard the man of the house sympathetically presenting a calf or a lamb, or a pig to a member of the family? That "beastie" was to be theirs in very surety. The youngster grew and so did the "beastie." No attention was too great on the part of the former toward the latter. But was the calf, or the lamb, or the pig really the property of the child? No! Proof is found in the selling thereof. Why, in nine cases out of ten the well-cared animal is sold without the knowledge of the child, the cash going into the parent's pocket. Of course, the parent says: "Oh, well, I buy clothes and see that my children are housed and fed." Yes, yes! But that's not the point. Educate the child into the business of the farm. Let him (or her) have a part in the sale. Let him

have the money. Charge him, if you will, for feed and barn room. But let him have the cash for a start in "business." Have him put it in the bank, if you wish. Just try it, and then watch for an increased interest on the part of the youth in all farm work.

This line of work need not be confined to livestock. Why not give him a few acres of land—perhaps on a crop division basis? Do anything that will prove to him in earnest that he is a partner. He is not very old before you would have to hire a man to take his place if he were not there. So keep him interested. If you have done your part, he is more valuable to you than any hired man.

Boys—and girls, too—naturally love livestock. Therefore, don't generate a dislike for animals by making the care of them a chore that leads the boy to consider farming a drudgery. The farmer can remedy it by using common sense, and he can keep every child interested in the farm by creating partnerships.

"AIRCHIE McCCLURE."

### Unearned Increment Tax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In driving recently I was struck by the big task ahead of the road-makers. The country was generously rolling. A rise of twenty feet in a hundred was common. I met teams hauling wheat up these slopes. And these teams had to make ten miles up and down these desperate, short, steep hills—and some of them were long enough too. To have to haul one's product ten miles through such country is hard. It is farming under difficulties. It is farming with a tremendous handicap.

Roads will not become better with shrugging

possible seems the only solution of the West's big road problems.

The inauguration throughout the West of an "unearned increment tax" on all unoccupied lands for the purpose of securing funds to meet the heavy cost of building adequate roads is the most reasonable course to take. The labor of one man making another man's property increase in value is the present condition of affairs. It is time it should cease, and that the burdens of the actual settler should be borne in part by those who are benefited by his work. Land purchased from the people in the shape of the government for \$1.00 per acre, and sold back to the people one at a time for \$25 per acre, when the people's own labor has made it increase in value, is a colossal swindle—a bunco game from start to finish. The only reason it exists is because we are so surrounded by swindles we can't apply remedies all at once. But it is time, in my humble opinion, that along with a vigorous road-building policy throughout the West, we farmers need to bestir ourselves to put into operation legislation that will put the burden where it belongs, i.e., on those who profit by our labor.

Sask.

D. R.

## Horse

### Judging Character by the Head

Just as a student in human nature sizes up the man by his facial and other outward appearances, so ought a horseman be able to tell, by the contour of a horse's face and head, the predominating traits of his character. I have never attempted to handle one horse, among the many thousands handled, without first knowing what I had to contend with. I will describe a few heads and give the predominating traits, that it may help the readers to judge for themselves whether disposition can be told by the contour of the head.

The ideal head is uniform, without any one feature becoming prominent. The head has plenty of space between the eyes, and from the eyes to the ears. The eyes are large and kind. The ears are good sized and well set on the head, not being too close together. Such a horse has a kind disposition, and will obey willingly without being easily aroused. It will be teachable and have life enough to do its work without continual urging.

It will never fight, except in extreme desperation, and then fight for his life and fight hard.

Another type that may be easily identified is the nervous type. The eyes are large, but fiery. The eye sets well forward, as though it had been pressed forward looking for something at which to scare. The smoothness of the forehead will be broken by creases in front of the eye. The ears will be moving almost constantly with nervous twitchings, indicating that the eye is also watching in all directions. This horse is ready to act at the least irritation. Some unfamiliar object or sudden racket, or a slight touch upon some part of his body that is not accustomed to being touched, is sufficient to start it. Its fight will be quick and hard. It will resist principally by kicking and bucking. Unless overpowered it will not cease until it is entirely free. Rough treatment with a horse of this disposition only makes it more fearful and vicious. It takes positive treatment; but one who loses his temper has no business handling



This Pony is "Her Very Own."

shoulders at them either. It means work, work, work, and money, money, money, before we in the West have roads, and roads we must have. Cattle will walk to market, but unfortunately wheat will not, and the West is a grain country yet. We need broad, well-made roads. We need roads with easy grades. We need roads built for permanence, with the needs of the future in view. If we build them now we will have the good of them. If we don't we will be the losers. As municipalities we can secure the money by the sale of debentures, and put the cost of the work ahead to a time when we should be better able to bear it. Not only that, but if an excellent system of roads is provided it will attract population, and will thus increase the number of those who will pay for the roads. The present day labor system of doing road work is so costly and so inadequate that it seems to me to be out of the question. The employment of the best civil engineers to lay out the work, and to see that the contractors build the best roads



a horse that has been spoiled. It requires cool, deliberate judgment to handle horses. If treated kindly and judiciously this type of horse becomes one of the most stylish and useful of all dispositions.

Another head of a far different character is the one with a small eye set back in a heavy jowl, and the ears coming from the same place at the top of the head. Its actions belong more to the sullen type. It will resist in any way a horse can, and will do it with but little or slight provocation. He principally depends upon balking, and usually kicks with one foot at a time while balking. He will fight slow, but keep at it a long time. When once he gets "set," any abuse will only fix him more firmly in his stubbornness. His mind is sluggish, and he fails to comprehend as quickly as others. When the least confused his mind becomes inactive and any irritation only brings out his anger. His condition of mind resembles somewhat that of a boy who attempts to make his first speech. He begins, makes a mistake and becomes confused. He begins again, makes a more ludicrous mistake and is more confused. He does this two or three times until he is so confused that he cannot think of anything and simply stands—doesn't know enough to take his seat. Notwithstanding his confusion, if the crowd laughs at him he becomes angry enough to fight the whole crowd.

I have space here to make mention of only these three heads. There are only a few types of horses with combination of one or more of these types. After a short study, one is able to tell at a glance the type or combination of types one has to deal with, and know to a certainty the natural propensities, and go about his work of training intelligently. A horse's disposition must be understood before any training becomes effective. One is so apt to do the wrong thing, or do the right thing at the wrong time, which is as fatal to success as to do the wrong thing.

To one interested in horses, nothing is more fascinating than studying the horse's mind, and be able to take advantage of its many different whims and turn him from wrong to right habits. To do this man must be absolute master of himself, even tempered and calm under all conditions.

PROF. JESSE BEERY.

### Payment of Stallion Fees

A stallion owner in Saskatchewan writes us regarding the attitude of mare owners towards the man who owns, travels and sells them the service of the horse. Says this writer:

"Most of the farmers think the stallion owner is not entitled to all that is coming to him. They think he gets his money too easy. They do not consider what he paid for the horse, his risk of the horse's keep and the wages he has to pay a man to look after him. If these farmers use the horse they think the owner is under large obligations to them, and if their mares are bred as insured mares, and one loses her colt, they think it would be absurd to pay anything for it. Again, when collecting time comes, and the owner of the mare has not the money, he is given time, sometimes until he gets another crop. If the mare foals all right and the colt dies he thinks he should not have to pay for it. The owner of the horse cannot stand all these losses. That was not in the contract with him. If you breed your mares, say at \$15.00, payable when they prove to be with foal, the stallion owner is entitled to his money, whether the colt lives or not. A man with a good horse should be encouraged, and not be held liable for loss of fees in cases such as have been enumerated."

All of which is to the point, and very much to the truth. Mare owners when they lose their foals or mares, do not the less recognize their obligation to pay the service fee, where the mare is bred under the insured plan, but generally hazard the hope, and frequently get away with it, that the stallion owner, having lost nothing but his time and the time of his horse, should do the right thing and forget about collecting the fee.

J. H. S. Johnstone, in the Horse Book, ad-

vises stallion owners to have cards printed containing on one side three contracts (fees to suit) worded like this:

CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD JOHN (12782).

(Insert pedigree if desired)  
Will stand by the season, April 1 to July 1, at \$10. Fee due at end of season. In case mare fails to get in foal during the season, she may be returned free for the following season, or another mare substituted for her the next season.  
I accept the season contract.

Signature.....  
(of owner of mare bred)

Will stand by insurance. \$20 to insure a mare with foal. Fee payable when mare is known to be in foal. I agree to return the mare regularly for trial, and if I fail to return her as agreed I promise to pay the season fee of \$10.  
I accept the insurance contract.

Signature.....  
(of owner of mare bred)

Will stand by the leap or single service at \$5. Fee payable at time of service.

On other side print words to this effect:

Post office.....Province.....Date.....

Bred this day for.....

(Owner's name and address)

one.....mare, markings as follows.....

(Color)

(Note marks plainly)

Name.....

Terms of service.....

(Insert terms here, insurance, season or leap)

On insurance contract, mare is to be returned for trial.....

(Insert dates specifically as agreed)

(Signature of owner or groom)

(Signature of owner of mare)

This is merely a sample form, and may be used for stallions of any breed.

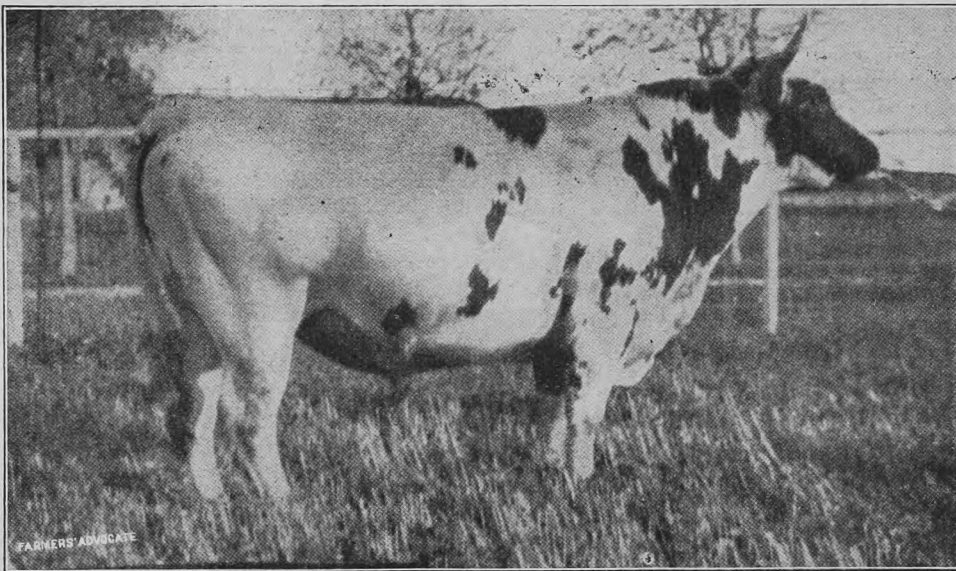
Whenever a mare is brought to be bred, hand the owner of her one of these cards, and have him sign under the particular agreement he desires. The man who will not sign such a document is usually a good one to let take his mare to some other horse.

## Stock

### Clover Still Does Well

In a recent letter Harold W. Newton, who some years ago won the medals offered by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the clover growing competition, says that clover still does well with him on the asylum farm at Selkirk. In 1910 he seeded 6 acres to Grimm's alfalfa with wheat as a nurse crop. He had a splendid "catch."

For three years Mr. Newton has been busy forming what promises to be a strong herd of Ayrshires. He started with a yearling bull and two two-year-old heifers. Increase and purchases now leave him with ten head.



Glencairn, the fine Ayrshire Bull, at the Head of the Herd on Asylum Farm, Selkirk

### Skim-Milk-Fed Baby Beef

The Michigan Experiment Station has recently completed a comprehensive investigation of skim-milk-fed baby beef production, the results of which, as summarized in Bulletin 261, are presented here:

The experiment started in 1905, and ran till the summer of 1909. Two herds of ten grade cows each were used, the calves from one herd being nursed by their dams, also receiving supplementary feed, and after weaning were finished and marketed as baby beefs at eighteen months of age. The calves of the other herd were weaned at birth, reared on skim-milk, with supplementary feed, and finished and marketed with the other lot, while their dams were milked. The first lot of calves were by a Shorthorn sire, the second crop by a Hereford and the third by an Angus.

#### RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR

The calves which were allowed to nurse their dams consumed, up to eighteen months of age, on an average, 2,886 pounds silage, 1,446 pounds hay, 175 pounds roots, 241 pounds beet pulp, 2,260 pounds grain, making the average cost of feed \$32.57 per head at 543 days. Their average weight was 937 pounds. The average cost of feed for the dams of these calves for one year while suckling calves, was \$33.47, making a total cost of \$66.04 per head for these beefs, and the cost per cwt., \$7.04. The selling price, as sold in the market, was \$5.00 per cwt.

For the hand-raised calves, the average amount of feed consumed from birth to marketing was: Whole milk, 416 pounds; skim-milk, 3,012 pounds; silage, 3,322 pounds; hay, 1,754 pounds; roots, 224 pounds; beet pulp, 217 pounds; green feed, 235 pounds; and grain, 2,183 pounds, making the average cost per head, \$43.35. The average weight at this time was 918 pounds, which compares favorably with the other lot, since they were a month younger at the time of marketing. The cost of production for this lot was \$4.72 per cwt., which was \$2.32 per cwt. cheaper than the other lot, while they sold at the same price of \$5.00 per cwt. During the year, the cost of feed for the dams of these calves was \$34.65 per head, and they yielded on an average 5,330 pounds of milk, which yielded \$58.19, or a profit of \$23.54 over the cost of feed.

#### SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

The second crop of calves that were nursed by their dams weighed 1,016 pounds each at marketing, at a cost of \$6.44 per cwt. The skim-milk-fed calves averaged 982 pounds at eighteen months, at an average cost of \$5.42 per cwt., with an average profit of \$27.70 from the milk of their dams.

The third crop of suckled calves averaged, 1,032 pounds at marketing, at a cost of \$6.78 per cwt. for production, while their skim-milk rivals weighed 999 pounds each, at a cost of \$5.51 per cwt., and a net profit from their dams, of \$30.60.

All the second crop sold at \$5.75 per cwt., locally, and \$6.85 in the Detroit market.

The third crop all sold at \$6.15 locally, with no distinction between the lots.

"From these figures, it would seem safe to



conclude that baby-beef production by the skim-milk method is much cheaper, and gives better results than by the suckling method," says the author of the bulletin. The skim-milk-fed heaves, for the three years, cost on an average of \$50.66 per head, while the suckled heaves cost \$60.97 per head, or the former were produced for \$1.50 per cwt. less than the latter.

## Farm

### Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

February 8.—*Instead of the regular discussion this week attention is called to the offer in our issue of January 4 of \$5.00 to the person sending in the longest list of appropriate names for farms.*

February 15.—*What is the best course to follow in "breeding up" a farm flock of poultry? Would you advise buying eggs for hatching, or purebred stock, or both? State how you would proceed to build up a flock in quality and productivity.*

February 22.—*What do you consider to be the best method of fighting and eradicating perennial sow thistle from the fields of the Canadian West? Be sure to give details as to soil and general conditions with which you deal.*

March 1.—*What were your returns from poultry in 1910, and how did profits compare with that from other departments of your farm? Give size of flock, how housed and fed, chickens and eggs marketed, estimated cost of keep per bird per year and estimated returns per bird.*

### Chief Canadian Exports to Britain

The values of seven staple products imported by Great Britain from Canada during the first eleven months of the past three years show the peculiarities of good and bad years in this country. In 1909 prices of wheat all over America were from 15 to 25 cents per bushel higher than they are this year, and besides, Canada's production of wheat was not as abundant this year as it was last season. Accordingly, the value of our wheat exports to Britain up to December 1 was nearly \$2,000,000 less than in 1909. Since 1908 exportation of flour to the old country from Canada has increased in value nearly \$4,000,000.

While Canadian bacon has found a better market in England during 1910 than in 1909 yet we have fallen off from over \$15,000,000 in 1907, to about \$6,500,000 this year. The same is true of hams. The big home demand for dairy products exports is reflected again this year in the decreased value of our cheese exports to Great Britain. Since 1908 Canada's exports in this product have depreciated in value almost \$1,500,000. British imports of seven chief commodities for eleven months of 1910, compared with the same period in the two previous years, are valued as follows:—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Wheat ...	\$31,987,755	\$33,634,615	\$28,715,605
Flour ....	7,003,330	5,098,055	3,518,105
Bacon .....	6,499,180	6,194,015	8,377,305
Hams .....	643,975	718,510	652,250
Cheese ...	20,255,665	21,343,015	21,451,140
Wood ....	15,440,135	14,612,960	13,600,270
Leather ..	1,742,805	1,867,685	1,649,145

## WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



W. J. McComb

Mr. McComb comes of Eastern Ontario stock, having been born, brought up and put through his first experience of farming on a farm in Hastings county. He came West in 1892 and settled on his present place near Beresford, Manitoba. Right from the start he went in for mixed farming, and the success of his venture is good evidence of the soundness of this type of farming as practiced on prairie soils and under Western conditions. He started into mixed farming by taking cows on shares, and now owns and farms 640 acres, on which up-to-date methods are followed, and high-class livestock play a large part in making up returns from the business. The cropping system followed is somewhat along this line: An acreage is seeded to timothy and rye grass each year. Two crops of hay are taken, and the field pastured for one or two years. It is then broken and seeded to grain. Thus new land, practically, is available each year for cropping. All the manure made on the place is applied to the land, a manure spreader being used to save labor and more efficiently spread the manure. The owner makes it a rule to save all the straw possible to transform into barnyard manure, and return it to the soil. Last spring a few acres were seeded to alfalfa, which came through the summer in first-class shape and looked promising when the snow fell. If it survives the winter successfully it is Mr. McComb's intention to seed an additional 20 acres to this rich and heavy cropping legume. He is strongly convinced from what he has seen of alfalfa growing in the Western States, and to a small extent in Manitoba, that the plant will stand our winters and produce as abundantly at it does further south. Winter fodder for stock is provided by growing from 20 to 30 acres of oats for green feed. Mr. McComb finds green oats one of the cheapest and most satisfactory fodders he can use in cattle feeding, aiming in growing them to accomplish the two-fold purpose of securing a palatable and nutritious winter roughage, and at the same time rid his soil of weeds.

Purebred livestock receive a good deal of attention on Maple Lane Farm. The owner's fancy runs to the Red Polled, the well known breed of dual-purpose cattle. The purebred herd numbers around 50 head, and is topped by the unbeaten bull, Major Bragg. The showing performance of these cattle has been a most creditable one, Mr. McComb winning last year at the Winnipeg Exhibition the prize offered for the best herd of the breed in the West. The farm carries also a fair-sized herd of Yorkshires, a number of purebred sows being kept, from which stock is reared for breeding purposes.

Mr. McComb's experience in farming is one that is most encouraging to those who advocate and practice mixed farming. He started practically at the bottom, has acquired a farm of sufficient area to occupy his attention without any part of the business being neglected, and is proceeding along lines calculated to maintain the fertility of his soil, keep it free of weeds and preserve some of its virgin fruitfulness for the generations that are to come—a thing creditable for any man to set himself to. Besides, there is the deeper satisfaction that comes to every true farmer and lover of Nature in having about him specimens of the best in the breeds of livestock to which his fancy runs.

### Further Notes on Bookkeeping

In further explanation of his system of keeping books John Hendry, who won the prize for the best farm bookkeeping system, published in our issue of December 28, writes as follows:

The great majority of farmers who make any attempt at account keeping, content themselves simply with a cash account. If faithfully kept, so that balance in book and cash on hand tally each month, it is certainly most valuable, but a system which shows the extent of your progress from year to year is far superior. As illustrative of this fact take the following example: I was privileged some time ago to examine the books of a well-to-do farmer, now deceased. He came to the West nearly thirty years ago. His accounts showed that he was a man of meagre education, but thorough and painstaking. During all the

years he had kept a most minute account of his expenditures—all sorts of items, from a box of matches to a threshing outfit—but no one could tell from that man's books how much better off he was when he died than when he came to the prairies. How much more interesting, I thought, would have been an annual inventory of his possessions, than column after column of figures largely made up of small purchases of tea, sugar, clothing, etc., which showed at any rate that somehow he had managed to avoid running a store bill.

But if anyone thinks that my way is incomplete without an account of household and personal expense it is easily remedied. I would suggest that accounts under those heads be opened in the ledger. If you can buy your groceries in large quantities or give your wife (if you have one) so much per month to run the house and debit the amounts in blank; the entries will not be numerous and you may enter direct in ledger, as I do with my farm accounts. But if you prefer an itemized statement, procure a small memo book, keep the two accounts in separate places, total each month and post the amounts under the respective heads in ledger.

As you suggested that it would have been better had I given more specimen accounts, I will take two months' "Farm Expense" as a sample. It will be observed I enter amounts in left-hand column and monthly totals in second column. This makes it easy to tell at a glance just what I am spending on farm expense, and is also useful to check additions at the end of the year. I miss a line or two between each month.

1910	FARM EXPENSE	
June 3—Two gals. M. oil .....	\$ 1.00	
" 7—Pitman for mower .....	1.25	
" 10—Shoeing "Prince" .....	.80	
" 13—Twenty lbs. nails .....	\$1.00	
oil can 25 cents .....	1.25	
" 24—Dr. C—, vet. bill ..	5.00	\$ 9.30
July 5—T. B. account, wages ..	20.00	
" 7—Repairs binder canvas ..	2.00	
" 15—Fire insurance prem. ..	5.70	
" 21—Buggy whip .....	1.00	
" 29—400 lbs. twine at 9½c. ..	38.00	66.70

I might add that I make it a practice to jot down in my diary (every farmer should keep one) many of the small cash payments I make, such as subscriptions, etc. This is very useful for reference, and with my bank and farm expense accounts gives me a pretty good idea of "where the money goes." No doubt many will urge that this is a crude method, and that it would be much better to keep a proper cash account and post entries to ledger. Certainly it would be more businesslike, and if you feel that you will take the time and trouble to do so, by all means go ahead. But the farmer is a busy man and as a rule has a dislike for bookkeeping, so the aim should always be to get the accounts kept with the minimum of work. If one entry will do, why make two.

Don't attempt too much at first. Try my plan and I am satisfied you will not be so apt to throw the whole thing up in disgust.

### Don't Forget an Ice Supply

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The need for and construction of ice-houses for use on farms has been discussed in your pages several times; but even yet comparatively few farmers are taking the advice to themselves. They read the papers and say: "Yes, an ice-house would be a fine thing to have—very handy indeed." And that is as far as the matter goes. The paper is laid down, the ice-house forgotten and the heat of summer comes round again with no preparation for cooling milk, butter, eggs, or other food stuffs.

I do not intend to go into the minutiae of ice-house construction. But very simple, cheap structures serve every purpose. Probably expensive, carefully built ice-houses would not be well cared for in the hands of people who have never used one; therefore I fancy that the novice would do well to start with a cheaply constructed building. Then, after a little experience, its many uses will become well known, and a newer,



better building can be planned without so much danger of serious mistakes being made.

The simplest way I know of to store ice is to pile it up on the ground, cover the pile deeply with straw, and then cover the whole with a tarpaulin. When ice is wanted it can be taken from the north side of the pile, and the opening closed again. Ice will keep a very long time in this way.

Another and better way is to dig a hole in the ground, say six feet deep and six or eight feet across. Over this build a shack of one thickness of boards. Make a large trap door and some steps in the floor of the shack. Make the end of the shack in which the door is double and papered between, and with a double door well battened. In the fall have a straw stack built over the shack, leaving only the door exposed. The door should be on the north side.

When real cold winter weather comes leave the doors open. Now take a pail of water and a whisk and sprinkle the water over the walls and floor of the cellar. Let it freeze and sprinkle on another pail; and keep at this process till a good solid coat of ice is formed all over the walls and floor. Now, all through the coldest winter weather throw in a few pails of water, as time and strength allows. It is better not to put in a very large quantity at any one time, for the object is to get it to freeze through and through. When the cellar is filled almost to the top with solid ice, stuff clean chaff or straw between the ice and the floor; close the doors and the ice is ready. When hot days come, it is an easy matter to lift the trap door and chop out ice as needed. When a little is used out, milk and butter can be set down amongst the straw. It will keep quite cool in the upper room till the hottest weather.

During severe sickness it is very desirable to have ice, and pure ice that one need not be afraid to give to an invalid. Ice cut from rivers, creeks and ponds frequently is not pure enough for such purposes. It is much better to freeze clean, pure water—good drinking water. Freezing does not kill disease germs. It only causes them to lie dormant, waiting for warmer temperature, so that they may grow rapidly once more.

Aside from its many uses in times of sickness I am sure that firm, cool jellies and delicious ice creams and fruits will be highly appreciated by tired men and women alike, after a hard day's work.

If more elaborate buildings can be erected, then splendid cold storage apartments can be arranged for eggs, butter, dressed poultry and meat of different kinds. In fact, anything that a farmer may wish at any time to keep perfectly cool till it can be marketed is safe in a cool chamber.

Sask.

BRENDA E. DOW.

### The Man Who Farms Poorly

Here is how a prosperous farmer of the Swift Current district, sums up last season's returns when writing to the Canadian Gazette:

"This is an off season, so to speak, but it is the farmer who farms poorly who suffers. My next neighbor, who is an uneducated man, so far as agriculture goes, has practically no crop, whilst my crop has turned out as follows: Flax, 11 bushels per acre (flax is worth to-day, \$2.08 per bushel); wheat, summerfallow, 32 bushels per acre, and wheat on stubble, 15 bushels per acre; oats, 55 to 60 bushels per acre. It stands to reason that if one expects to reap a successful harvest in all seasons he must cultivate his land and be prepared for eventualities. Last year's wheat shipment from Swift Current amounted to 1,500,000 bushels, and last year was a wonderfully good year. This year's shipments from Swift Current already amount to close upon 1,000,000 bushels. One sure sign of a good crop is to see the number of new binders taken from town by farmers. For my part, I have generally found the grumblers to be 'don't-want-works,' the men who think the world owes them a living."

## Pioneer Series—Number 7

It is now about two decades since A. J. Cotton was first called the "wheat king" of the Treherne district. He did not win that proud name without strenuous work. In fact, he put up with difficulties and setbacks similar to those suffered by hundreds of others. Canadian born and of English parentage he early learned, on a farm in Durham county, Ontario, to work hard. When he developed to manhood he was not laboring under conditions that warranted him in stating unhesitatingly that he was prosperous. As he looks back on the middle eighties now, he is of the opinion that too many farmers stay in the East too long. It was in the fall of 1887 that he decided to come West. The big posters announcing his sale were headed "Hurrah for Manitoba!" Naturally, he had to make good after that. He wrote three farmers in Manitoba whose names he had got. One was located at Treherne, one at Morden and one at Souris. All three answered his questions and assured him that theirs was the very best place to settle. Grasping a golden opportunity, he decided on Treherne. Fortune favored him with the offer of a half-section of land for the improvements made and the taxes. This covered a term of five years. There were no buildings on it, but arrangements were made with a neighbor for an old log house.



A. J. COTTON

It was under these conditions that Mr. Cotton, with a wife and three children, a very little cash, three horses, two cows and a few household effects, reached the aforementioned half-section of Manitoba soil in March, 1888. The good-natured neighbor referred to met them at the station with a pair of steers and a wagon. A fire was built in the old log house, and as the dirt beneath the fire thawed, a mortar was made with which to fill the chinks and afford protection against the raw spring winds.

That was an interesting summer. By some mischance the horses ate or drank something that rendered them pretty well worthless for most of the season. The cows, too, becoming thirsty at an inopportune time, drank lye instead of pure water. They didn't die, but they were rendered useless from the dairy standpoint. Nevertheless, 23 acres were broken and sowed to barley. It was a good growing season, and the harvest brought a return of 400 bushels. The threshing was done by W. H. Brewster in two hours. This same thresher did the work for thirteen years in succession, and on the last occasion was busy for six weeks—But this is anticipating. That was a bad season for mosquitoes. A smudge was made to induce them to keep their distance, and an unkind wind carried the fire to a small stable that had been erected. With difficulty the log shack was saved.

During that summer 64 acres were got into shape for wheat in 1889. It was a dry year, but he got 20 bushels to the acre, or better. That season, of course, another good area was put in readiness for 1890. The product of 120 acres was nicely stacked, and Brewster's threshing outfit had got rid of two small stacks when a heavy rain came on and lasted for a week. He had enough saved to make seed, but the balance was damaged and sold at 25c. a bushel.

After that things went well. He always used his brains as he toiled. He rented another half-section, and in seven years had another half, and then another quarter. By this time he had 26 horses. No other animals, except cows for home use, were considered necessary.

With this advancement the natural conclusion would be that the Cotton family would be contented. But not so. He had spent thirteen years in the Treherne district, and now wanted a great large block of land. In 1900 he drove 700 miles in a prairie schooner in search of something to suit him, and finally decided on 3,000 acres in the Swan River Valley. Last season 1,200 acres of this was under cultivation, and he had 26,000 bushels of grain. Buildings are valued at about \$12,000. Everything is convenient, and special attention is paid to an elaborate garden of vegetables, small fruits and flowers.

It is well to know the topography of the district in order to appreciate farming methods. The Swan River Valley is 12 to 35 miles wide and about 70 miles long, with Thunder Hill, 1,200 feet high, standing as a sentinel in the center. Through it flow Sinclair river, the Favell rivers, Roaring river, Bowsman river, Swan river and several other streams. The surrounding mountains are covered with deciduous and evergreen trees and dry winds and drouth are unknown. There is a clay subsoil, with one to two feet of clay loam on top.

Mr. Cotton always has depended on grain growing. He has prospered on returns from wheat crops. On his present holding fields cropped for ten years still give big returns. One area that was becoming infested with weeds was turned over to summerfallow. The following year the crop grew rank, and did not fill well. Some six years ago he introduced winter wheat into the district. Last year about 20 per cent. of the crop in the valley was winter wheat. The first year there was no snow until February, and 50 per cent. of the crop was winter-killed. On the average there is not over 20 per cent. loss. The yield per acre runs 10 or 15 bushels more than spring wheat. Last fall many farmers shut down their threshing outfits in order to get the fall wheat sown. Clovers and grasses also do well. Alfalfa has been introduced and gives good promise.

Although Mr. Cotton has stood by grain growing for 23 years he has not been a "wheat miner." Thorough cultivation and good seed have always been his watchwords. As a rule, the drag harrow is used three times before seeding and once after. It gives fewer weeds and increased returns. A complete system of books shows dates of all farming operations, as well as receipts and expenditures and all business deals. Stock is taken at the end of each year.





**Good Buildings, a Few Head of Stock and Plenty of Horse Power**

This granary is 36 x 50, with 14-foot posts, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. A ten-foot passage runs down the center. Three wagons can be left in at night, or sleighs left in and loaded ready for morning.

(Continued from previous page)

Mixed farming is advised for the future. He has had a sort of hobby for grain, but says that stock and crop variety is surer, if sometimes slower.

Four sons and a daughter all follow farming. One son is on a farm of his own at Kenville. For seventeen years a daily paper has gone to the Cotton home. He has been a subscriber to *The Farmer's Advocate* since it opened an office in Winnipeg. Other papers and magazines also always are on hand.

His experience has given him entire confidence in the country. He has been instrumental in bringing in thousands of good settlers. He is well acquainted with railway and immigration authorities and frequently is called upon for advice. Temperance forces have received his support. A few years ago when Swan River was made a provincial constituency he opposed the Conservative candidate as a Prohibition-Liberal. Despite the fact that the government sent their leaders to defeat him, he was behind only by a few votes.

Like many others, Mr. Cotton has had an interesting and varied experience. He worked hard for years with hand and head. He got along. Others can do the same if they go about it as he did.

## Favors Independent Party

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The fact that there are but two parties and that the members are not at all times responsible to their electors, is, to my mind, the greatest weakness of our governments. Other weak points there may be, but they are the results of either of these. It has been said that an "organized minority rules," and we can easily see that this is true. Farmers and the laboring classes have for years allowed politicians to work upon their passions and split their ranks up into two parties, thus neutralizing their power, and meanwhile the organized manufacturer—by what means we will not say—has had legislation made to suit himself. If the farmer should become indignant he cannot recall his member, and before the next election the politicians see that he is split up into "Grit" and "Tory" again. If by chance a farmer is elected to parliament, he, being "a straight party man" is at once "whipped" into line. Again being but two parties the opposition are practically powerless, and if an investigation is demanded it is, of course, at once voted down. Thus being screened from the public eye is at any wonder that "graft" is so general?

Following the constant exposures of graft people in general have become disgusted with our politicians and lost interest in politics, declaring both parties to be equally "rotten." Personally I very much regret this indifference, for I believe the exercise of the franchise to be a sacred duty; but still under the circumstances what is the use? Then also our best men, intellectually and more particularly morally inclined, will not enter politics, refusing to be associated with our present day politicians and graft.

I believe that the cure or prevention of such a state of affairs is a third or independent party. In the first place the man who can successfully oppose the "machine" candidate must be a good man in every sense of the word; and this in itself

will be a great advantage, for a good man will inspire confidence and arouse interest, for we will see that there is then some hope in bettering politics. Then the new independent party will hold the balance of power and thus compel the government to be careful. Public men will have to be honest or they will be found out; premiers will have to choose their ministers with care, making ability and personal worth the standard rather than how much they may have done for the party; and ministers will have to manage their departments better, to stop graft and unbusinesslike methods. Efficiency would be the keynote, instead of personal aggrandizement.

We could also have laws made that will never be made as politics are now. Have a recall system, for instance, by which a certain number of electors could make their member stand for re-election if he displeased them. He would be very anxious to consult their wishes then, would he not? And many other improvements would follow.

Finally, I have often wondered why this has not been attempted. We have organized on other lines and success has attended our efforts. Then why not in politics? We send monster delegations to interview members of parliament, but why not send our own members? Have we not men of ability, honesty and independence? Where else, but among farmers will you find men of

"—Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands,

"Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

"Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

"Men who possess opinions and a will;

"Men who have honor and will not lie;

"Men who can stand before a demagogue

"And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking.

"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

"In public duty and in private thinking."

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

## Crops for Spring Breaking

An Alberta Reader, who proposes going pretty far north in the spring to settle on new land, asks for rather elaborate details as to how he should prepare the soil, and what crops he should use in an attempt to grow something during the season of 1911 to help keep the wolf from the door. As usual the information given us is not as complete as it should be, although two or three pages of close writing are used in asking for definite information regarding time to plow, depth to plow, number of strokes with disks, depth to cut with disks and such details as cannot well be supplied without knowing much about the district in which work will be carried on. However, we do know that he purposes going on a homestead north of Vermilion, and that the soil is "rather dark, sandy loam"; that he and his son have two teams of horses and a walking plow, but no seed drill or packer, and that as far as information is concerned he is "from Missouri" and must be shown.

We would advise that for cash returns, flax and barley be depended upon largely. Oats can be sown on some of the land prepared earliest, and if they do not ripen before frost, they will make excellent feed for stock, though this may not be needed. No doubt, nearby unbroken tracts will furnish hay for the cutting. Perhaps both oats and barley will bring low prices. Generally speaking, barley can be sown up to the end of June, and flax to about the same time, though the latter should have a more thoroughly prepared seed bed in order to give good returns. Oats got in before the 20th or the end of May would, no doubt, run good chance of ripening before fall frosts come. However, with only four horses and nothing done on the land last fall there will be a small acreage under crop in 1911, unless the four animals are pretty good horse flesh and weather conditions are very favorable. It is necessary only to consider that you can plow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 acres; disk, once, 12 to 15 acres; drag harrow, 35 to 50 acres, or sow, 18 to 20 acres in one day, to realize how much land may be got into crop. Naturally, a great deal will depend on how early spring opens; much, also, depends on how easy the land can be got into condition for covering the seed. On some prairie country it requires four times the labor that is called for in other parts. If you don't know enough about farming to know when you have a reasonably good seed-bed, it is very difficult to give you definite information on paper. As soon as seeding operations begin in the spring you had better visit some of the experimental farms or a good private farmer.

Now for operations: It is just questionable if your old walking plow will suit for breaking the prairie sod referred to. At any rate you need a good 12 or 14 inch breaking plow. Hitch on your four horses (or 3 good ones), and run the plow about 5 inches deep, turning every foot of every slice over flat, and leaving a thoroughly black surface. Your next operation will depend on the nature of the soil. In any case it would be well to use a roller or packer in order to make the sod slices settle well. Then likely the disk harrows will be needed. The number of strokes given and the depth will have to be regulated by conditions. Care must be taken not to turn up the sods. The deeper you can go without doing this the better. Perhaps a double disking, followed in a few days with the drag harrow, and then another double disking before putting in the seed, will be good on soil such as it would seem you will have to handle. You will find much better returns from seeding by disk drill than from broadcasting. Barley and oats should go down three inches, and flax  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches, though less may give very good returns. Broadcast seeding and covering by harrows places the seed at uneven depths. Sometimes it is disked in and then dragged once.

It is just possible that with plenty of disking and dragging no packing will be required. If you find that the soil is spongy, or if you can sink your heel three or four inches, however, you had better pack. A pulverizing packer will do good work. If a smooth roller is used



give one stroke with the drag harrow afterward. Perhaps you can borrow one or other of these from a neighbor.

Now, of course, the man who sent the query and hundreds of others will remark that there is no need for so much work on the land—they have seen good crops with only one or two strokes with a disk harrow and a finishing touch with the drag harrow. This may be true, but there are thousands, also, who will assure us that all the work suggested, and more, is required to ensure satisfactory returns year in and year out. There has been too much slipshod farming, particularly as far as getting the seed in is concerned. No doubt there are many others "in the same boat" as our Alberta friend. Perhaps most of them have fewer than four horses. If they know anything about farming, and get busy just as early in the spring as the land is in fit condition to be turned over with a plow, they will be able to get some returns from oats, barley and flax. Particularly on light land will this be possible. Judgment will have to be exercised in using the disks. Depth, number of times and direction (same way or across the furrow) will have to be regulated according to the effect on the fresh turned sod. In many cases it is best to angle across. Go any way that will cut the furrow slices, pulverizing the surface and making a seed-bed in which seeds will have a chance to germinate and develop into plants.

To some, advice along these lines on paper appears worthless. In any case a man can learn more from an intelligent farmer of the neighborhood in which operations are to be carried on than he can by days of reading and study. Both are valuable, but there are fine points that cannot be explained with printer's ink.

## Dairy

### Improving Quality of Butter

It is too bad that there are not more farmers in the prairie provinces who see the dairy industry in the same light as do those who replied to this week's topic. Every contributor considers dairying a science—one that easily can be learned by the farmer and his family. They also have found big profits.

The hints given are worthy of study. Awards have been made as the articles appear. Mr. Pill covers both home manufacture and creamery problems, and in regard to the latter is not prone to lay all blame on the creameryman. Mr. Frith has something very interesting on methods and profits in the home dairy.

### Co-Operation in Dairying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The subject you have for discussion in your first edition for February compels the Saskatchewan farmer to ask himself some very pertinent questions: Firstly, what can be done to improve the quality of the butter put on the market?

Well, sir, the first thing the farmer must do is to thoroughly master the management of the cow, it being the producer. Another thing, and a very important factor, is to get the right class of cows. If a farmer's circumstances permit he should always buy animals of a good strain, with a milk record behind them, showing the quantity and quality of milk produced.

Secondly, let our farmers organize into milk record societies, and arrange with our agricultural colleges to have meetings in the different parts of the province, the newer districts especially, where our young farmers, the wives and daughters can attend a short course of, say, one month, and learn the science of dairying in all its branches, namely:

The management of the cow, milking, milk testing, keeping of milk records, gathering and maturing cream, the thermometer and its use in the dairy, the value of cleanliness in the barn and dairy, dairy utensils, their care and uses; starters, their advantages and disadvantages; the churn, churning and making up of the butter, and, last,

but not least, the finished article and the marketing of it.

When the farmer has learned these subjects, and mastered them thoroughly, he, and all connected with the dairy will find dairying, not a *drudgery*, as some people think, but a *science*, both interesting and profitable, and an honorable *profession* well worth entering.

When the young farmer, or one of the fairer sex, decide on going into the profession they should always have some knowledge or training to equip them to understand and carry on their labors under the different climatic conditions of our country, so as to attain a uniform standard of butter. The sooner the young farmers (for it is to them we have to look) of our fair province understand this, the sooner will we stand second to none for dairy produce, to which high level we have already attained as a wheat-raising community.

Your second question, dealing with the farmer and the creameries output needs consideration. The farmer who understands dairy management should also understand the relationship between the farmer and the creamery. Here again is the call for organization. Yes, even more than that, it is the call for every individual farmer to exercise all his energies to that particular end: the success of the creamery.

It is on the farmers, both as individuals and as a body, that depends the success or failure of the creamery; the more liberal the support, the greater the measure of success. The creamery is the farmer's friend. Well, if it is not his, in all likelihood it is his wife's, or perhaps his daughter's. It reduces the work of the home dairy to a minimum, leaving a decent margin of profit on which to live and affording a leisure hour to the fairer sex for recreation. Not only that, but the farmer, by supporting the creamery, is helping to build up a national industry of which he should be proud.

There is only one way in which a creamery can be conducted successfully, and that is by the whole-hearted support of the farmers in the district it serves. When our farmers appreciate the assistance the creameries can give, they will be the first to stand shoulder to shoulder with the creamery management to carry the undertaking to a successful issue. There never were better prospects or markets for dairy produce than at the present time, both at home and abroad, and I don't see why we should not have a chance of a *good thing*, while it's going; but we must always remember we have competitors of a very high standard, both in our other colonies and in Denmark, and unless we can come up to their standard and surpass it occasionally, we'll be left behind in the race. What the creamery system has done for them it certainly can do for us by our own co-operation.

By all means let us have dairy science scattered all over the province. Then, the cow will have her right place on every farm, and the creamery will come to stay with the support of every farmer.

Sask.

QUINTON C. PILL.

### Favors Grading Cream

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The butter business resolves itself at once into two sections: manufacturing of the butter and the production of the cream.

The manufacturing end needs little comment, as it is well supplied with expert makers, with up-to-date machinery and equipment for turning out a gilt-edged article, providing they are fortunate enough to get a gilt-edged raw material. I have but one suggestion to make, and that is that a system of grading cream, as it is received into the factory, be inaugurated. It is unfair to take the cream of the three-tenths gilt-edged cream producers and dump it into an inferior lot. This cream certainly should be manufactured into a high grade of butter and the producers receive the benefit. As soon as patrons of the lower grades learn the art and science of producing cream fit for the next higher, promote them. This would be an inspiration.

The other part of the dairy business is not in as fine shape as the manufacturing half. About

three-tenths of all cream producers are up-to-date as first-class experts, and need no attention. The remaining seven-tenths constitute the difficult position to deal with. They are more or less unacquainted with the art and science of cream production, and, consequently, make all sorts of trouble. They are to be pitied. They have gone into the business untaught, untrained and unqualified. The remedy for this state of affairs lies in the fact that such patrons must in some way be taught the art and science of gilt-edged cream production. I would suggest that our Western departments adopt a sort of correspondence system of teaching. Bulletins we have, but they cover too much ground at a time. A lesson on a single subject or point should be taught; weekly or oftener. An expert cream-producing teacher should visit these students in their homes monthly or quarterly, and examine them on the subjects taught—ladies for the ladies' department of the work, and men for the men's share; and so on, until the patrons become thoroughly qualified as expert cream producers. Until this part of the work is up-to-date we may expect to put upon the markets inferior butter.

Dairying covers a wide and profitable field for investment.

Wheat is said to be *king*; flax, *prince*; but dairying is the *queen* and cynosure of Canadian industries. In point of financial income in Canada it is a question of "neck and neck" with wheat and dairying; with the odds, if any, in favor of the latter. There are a vast host of farmers in this Western country who would add largely to the output of our creameries, as well as benefit themselves in many ways, if they would but add dairying to their farming operations.

The stay-on-the-farm-boy question is attracting not a little of the best thought today. Suppose, Mr. Farmer, you kill two birds with the one shot, by investing in a small herd of dairy cows, some of which are registered purebreds; and when you get the dairy in full swing, consign it, *income and all*, to the absolute control and management of the boys and girls, with mother as president and director-general. Be positive about the work being a part and parcel of a ten-hour day on the farm. Use every means to awaken the latent abilities of the boys and girls towards dairying. Make experts of them. It will pay. Dairying demands and insists on adjuncts; pigs, poultry, turkeys, calves, etc., profitably utilize the by-products. Make the business proportionate to the size of your farm. I know a farm consisting of five quarters; 600 acres under cultivation, 400 cropping, 100 pasture, 50 native hay, the balance wood and summerfallow; and personally referring to the cash income outside of the 300 acres of wheat and flax cash income, principally dairying and its adjuncts for 1910, I found it to be \$1,676.56. The boy's wife has also taken in not less than \$400.00 at their own home on the same farm for similar products. Add to this all the pork, beef, veal, butter, eggs, cream, ice cream, whole milk and cheese produced and consumed on the farm during the twelve months. The business can scarcely be called a specialty, and can be carried on on any farm of any size. The surplus cream went to swell the output of butter at the government creamery. If tens of thousands of farmers would fall in line there would be no output shortage, and the farmers would add to their income, become public benefactors and—and—would the boys stick? The above boy "stuck," in the face of one hundred and one temptations and remunerative invitations to leave "dad," stock and farm and the rest, for he is a clever, ambitious young man.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

### Short Course at M. A. C.

A short course in dairying, including lectures and practical work, opens at Manitoba Agricultural College, February 17. Such questions as the economical production of milk, building up the dairy herd; feeds and feeding; cow-testing association work; the testing of milk and milk products; defects in milk, their causes and remedies; care of milk and cream for town and



city trade, and for cheese factories and creameries; the creaming of milk; the care and ripening of cream in the home dairy; churning, washing, salting, working, packing, care and marketing of butter, etc., will be dealt with.

Instructions also will be given daily in the home dairy and milk-testing departments, both of which are modern, commodious and fully equipped. The course continues for four weeks.

## Field Notes

### Saskatchewan's Crops

The final crop figures for Saskatchewan, collated by the department of agriculture, show that during the past year the province raised a total grain crop of 145,071,663 bushels. Although an increasing amount of attention is being devoted to mixed farming, the province still holds a premier place as a wheat growing country, having raised 72,666,399 bushels of that cereal, exceeding by four million bushels the estimate issued early in the season. This was grown on 4,664,834 acres, or 579,834 more than were harvested in 1909, an average of 15.58 bushels per acre.

While the aggregate, as well as the average, yield is lower than in the previous year, when conditions combined to favor the grain grower in every part of the province, they disclose results much more favorable than the earlier reports indicated. In point of wheat production Saskatchewan stands first among the provinces of the Dominion, and second in North America, being over-topped only by the state of Minnesota, which last year repeated exactly its 1909 yield of 94,080,000 bushels. Of 1966 acres of fall wheat sown, 495 were winter-killed. The yield on 1,471 acres was 25,804 bushels, or an average of 17.94 bushels per acre.

The total acreage under oats in the province was 2,082,607, and the production thereon, 63,315,295 bushels, representing an average yield per acre of 30.40. Under barley, 238,394 acres produced 5,859,018 bushels, an average per acre of 24.58. 396,230 acres were devoted to flax, an increase over the previous year of 77,130, producing 3,044,138 bushels. This works out at 7.68 bushels per acre, or within a point of the estimated yield.

The returns show that improper or insufficient preparation of the soil to retain moisture was a more important factor than the lack of rainfall in accounting for this year's decrease of production. It is generally admitted by the correspondents that where approved scientific methods of farming were pursued, profitable and altogether more satisfactory crops were harvested. The precipitation throughout most of the province was sufficient to have effected good results in most of the principal crop areas, if these methods had been more generally applied.

Potatoes and field roots were a satisfactory crop, showing considerably increased production and average yield over 1909; 6,174,302 bushels of the tubers, or an increase of 378,302 bushels, and 5,560,502 bushels of field roots, or 744,715 bushels in excess of 1909, were grown. The hay crop, natural and domestic, has been placed at 1,590,956 tons, and forage crops at 59,142 tons.

Livestock statistics show gratifying increases in the number of horses, sheep and poultry in the province. The figures are: Horses, 552,574, or an increase of 122,798 over 1909; sheep, 165,855, an increase of 13,254; poultry, 4,626,118, an advance in numbers of 282,475. Decreases are recorded in milch cows, other cattle and swine. The unusual large shipments of stockers, feeders and exporters to the Eastern and British markets largely account for the decrease of 67,327 in cattle. The total number of cattle in 1910 was 527,305. The number of milch cows was 224,745, or a decrease of 8,703, and of swine 329,046, or a falling off in numbers of 23,339.

### Good Roads' Meeting

The Manitoba Good Roads' Association will not give up because the Manitoba Union of Municipalities did not accept the legislation laid before that august body in annual convention last fall. At a meeting held last week it was decided to present the proposed legislation at the next session of the provincial house. President Henderson, reeve of Kildonan; Reeve Haddow, of Rosser, and R. D. Waugh were selected as a committee to present the case.

A feature of the meeting was the prominence given to the split-log drag, a small and inexpensive road implement used in the competition last summer, instituted by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and toward which a grant of \$100 was given. Members present spoke highly of it, and letters read by the secretary showed that as it becomes known it is recognized as an indispensable implement in road maintenance. Springfield municipality, after one season's experience, is procuring eight more drags.

Highway Commissioner McGillivray, in discussing his trip to the Good Roads' Convention at Indian-

# Tariff Arrangement Announced

## CANADA OFFERS REDUCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

	Former Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Wheat	12c. per bushel	Free
Oats	10c. per bushel	"
Barley	15c. per bushel	"
Flax	10c. per bushel	"
Fish	1c. per pound	"
Shell oysters	25 per cent.	"
Fruits	25 per cent.	"
Eggs	3c. per dozen	"
Butter	4c. per pound	"
Cheese	3c. per pound	"
Poultry	20 per cent.	"
Horses valued under \$50	\$12.50 per head	"
Hogs (live)	1 1-2c. per pound	"
Animals (living)		"
n. o. p.	25 per cent.	"
Potatoes	20c. per bushel	"
Vegetables, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	"
Mowers and Binders	17 1-2 per cent.	15 per cent.
Plows and Harrows	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
Coal (bituminous)	53c. per ton	45c. per ton
Cement	12 1-2c. per cwt.	11c. per cwt.

Indications are that within a short time important changes will be made in the tariff schedules in Canada and the United States. The result of the conference between representatives of the Dominion and the Republic was announced at Ottawa last Friday by Hon. W. S. Fielding. The outcome is an arrangement, not a treaty, but little doubt is entertained about the carrying out of this arrangement. The proposition is for concurrent legislation at Ottawa and Washington.

The lists given above comprise important changes agreed upon. It can be seen that free exchange of practically all farm products is arranged. Included on the free list of both countries are wheat, oats, barley, flax, fruits, green vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and livestock. The Canadians did not grant what the farmers' delegation asked in regard to implements. However, a salve is applied in the form of a reduction from 17 1-2 per cent. on mowers and binders and 20 per cent. on plows and harrows to 15 per cent. in each class.

Future proceedings will be followed with interest. No doubt pressure will be brought to bear in both countries to prevent the arrangement proposed from going into effect. Of the producers, vegetable growers are most seriously hurt. However, there is little doubt but that consumers will get their supplies at lower figures. They will also get many products that are inferior. Consumers, also, should find a reduction in retail meat prices, particularly pork. The

apolis, said that in one state 20,000 miles of road were kept in good condition by the use of the split-log drag. The Pennsylvania Railroad has supported the good roads movement by supplying drags at every rural station on its line, and hauling gravel for 25 cents a yard.

The commissioner pointed out that many of the states were far in advance of Canada in the matter of good roads. They appreciated the need of superior construction. Owing to the introduction of automobile traffic it was considered necessary to have a bituminous binder. Later, those who use the roads of the West would be satisfied to spend more money on them.

### Market Gardeners

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Market Gardeners' Association was held last week in Winnipeg. Considerable discussion took place on the selling of garden products. Some thought that many sold at prices that are too low. The practice of contract selling was condemned. It was also urged that all do what can be done to see that no reduction in tariff on green vegetables is made.

Following are the officers for 1911: Hon. president, T. McIntosh; president, George Chapman; first vice-president, E. Brooks; second vice-president, O. Morrien; secretary-treasurer, Gust Mager; executive committee, S. W. Hack, W. H. Tomalin, E. Parker, George Smith and E. A. Partridge. Victor Mager was appointed representative on the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition board.

### Canned Eggs Seized

According to newspaper reports a consignment of canned eggs from China, valued at \$75,000, was seized recently in Montreal by the food inspector and condemned as dangerous to the public health. Fro of the report reads: "The eggs, while in the frozen condition, had hardly any noticeable odor, as would have been expected. A small part of the eggs from samples were taken and placed in a warm tempera-

## UNITED STATES OFFERS REDUCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

	Present Duty	Proposed Duty
Wheat	25c. per bushel	Free
Oats	15c. per bushel	"
Barley	30c. per bushel	"
Flax	25c. per bushel	"
Apples	25c. per bushel	"
Berries	1c. per quart	"
Cherries	25c. per bushel	"
Grapes	25c. per cub. ft.	"
Cranberries	25 per cent.	"
Pears and Peaches	25c. per bushel	"
Plums	25c. per bushel	"
Beans	45c. per bushel	"
Cabbages	2c. each	"
Peas	25c. per bushel	"
Potatoes	25c. per bushel	"
Tomatoes	25 per cent.	"
Vegetables not specially provided for	25 per cent.	"
Fish	3-4c. per pound	"
Eggs	5c. per dozen	"
Butter and Cheese	6c. per pound	"
Poultry (live)	3c. per pound	"
Poultry (dead)	5c. per pound	"
Poultry (canned)	25 per cent.	"
Cattle under one year	\$2.00 per head	"
Cattle valued not more than \$14.00	\$3.75 per head	"
Horses valued over \$150	25 per cent.	"
Horses valued under \$150	\$30 per head	"
Sheep over one year	\$1.50 each	"
Sheep less than year	75c. each	"
Hogs	\$1.50 each	"
Rough lumber	50c. m. feet	"
Mica	5c. per pound and 20 per cent.	"
Gypsum (crude)	30c. per ton	"
Gypsum (ground)	\$1.75 per ton	"
Iron ore	25c. per ton	10c. ton

big railway companies have been hit a serious blow. Those who should know are of the opinion that they will have less hauling between Eastern and Western Canada.

Canadian farmers have not won as much as they asked for. However, it is evident that the demands of the deputation had much weight. The result is enough to encourage organized farmers to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for their rights. They will win out in time.

### Results Obtained in 1910

Bulletin 66, of the Central Experimental Farm, covering the results obtained with grain, fodder corn, field roots and potatoes on the Dominion experimental farms in 1910, is just to hand. Many varieties are included in connection with most of the reports and the average results for the past five years given where possible. A vast difference, both in productiveness and in earliness of ripening, is noted in many instances.

### Events of the Week

Newspaper despatches report numerous deaths in China due to the bubonic plague. Legation staffs at Peking have quarantined themselves.

The Alberta government paid over a second instalment of interest on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway bonds.

A hangman who was chief performer in a hanging at Lethbridge has sued a Lethbridge paper for libel.

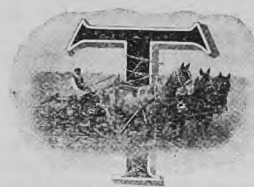
While hunting rabbits, Herman Jones, of Humboldt, Sask., was accidentally killed.

Pat Burns, the cattle king of Alberta, says that the hard winter and high cost of feed will cause a jump in beef prices.

Philip Ponsonby got two years and three months in the penitentiary for stealing from a church mite-box.



# Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention



HERE was inspiration in the circumstances that surrounded the eighth annual gathering of grain growers at Brandon last week. It was an inspiration born of things accomplished, rather than of the hope of things to be done. Organized agriculture in Canada in the twelve months had taken a long step towards the goal, for which for years its face has been set. As at one bound it had advanced from provincial, or inter-provincial, to national dimensions. Canadian farmers had found where they stood on questions relative to their industry and welfare, and had found they stood together. So far as the objects of organized agriculture go, there is no East and no West; there is a broad Dominion-wide understanding, born of the mingling together of representatives of the various farmers' organizations at Ottawa six weeks ago; an understanding fraught with wonderful possibilities for the attainment of that for which organized Canadian agriculture stands: the assurance to the producer of the largest possible share of the products of his toil. No wonder the gifted Oregonian, who addressed the convention in the cause of direct legislation and the expression of the will of the people in government by means of the initiative and referendum, characterized the pilgrimage to Ottawa as the greatest example yet given on this continent of what farmers, when they organize and stay organized, can do.

The spirit that called forth that "pilgrimage," so called, dominated the convention. It was noticeable in the president's address, in reports of the executive, in the words of greeting of fraternal delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta, and strongly evident in the speeches of delegates and others who addressed the convention. As Mr. Henders phrased it, the grain growers now have their hereditary opponents on the defensive, and the country is looking to the West for leadership in the movement under way. The events of the last year have focused attention upon the aims and strength of the grain growers' association. They have also had a steady effect upon the leaders of that movement. More cautious statements of what is deemed the farmers' just demands characterize the utterances of those who speak for the organizations; a caution resulting from the knowledge that every action taken by the association is closely scanned by those whose interests demand they should combat the movement. The pilgrimage to Ottawa has produced two important results, aside from what may result from the presentation of the farmers' views to the government: it has united agriculturists in all parts of the Dominion, and it has given leaders of organized agriculture a larger sense of the responsibilities that rest on them in statement and in action.

Further, the association had before it the results of the first year's experience in that for which grain growers all over the province have been clamoring for the last three years: a system of government-owned elevators, operated by an independent commission. The consideration of what that commission is doing and what it proposes to do, occupied the attention of the convention for some hours, the case for the government elevators being ably handled by the ex-president of the association, now chairman of the elevator commission, D. W. McCuaig. This question, the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, and amendments to the constitution of the association, occupied most of the time of the convention.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION NEXT

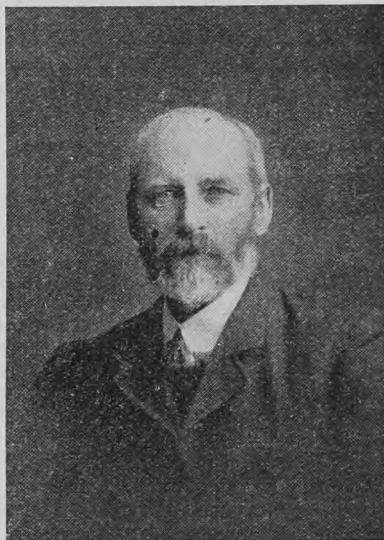
It is evident that the next great move of the grain growers will be to have established in this province the system of direct legislation, through and by which the people may initiate legislation, pass on legislation enacted in the legislature and have a restraining influence upon members of parliament. Growth of sentiment favoring this has been remarkable during the last year; and, further, it is becoming plain to the grain growers that their will cannot be carried out by the government unless there is provided the necessary machinery for allowing the public voice to be heard. The provincial government will be approached early in the session, with a demand for legislation providing for the initiative and referendum, and in that demand the grain growers are united to a man.

It is probable, too, that this year will see more active steps towards the realization of the Western farmers' dream of a railroad to Hudson's Bay. Some quiet work in initial organization of a people's company, either to build the road or operate it, is being carried on, which organization before the year is out may develop into a movement of considerable import. Judging from the enthusiasm with which the proposal was received by the delegates at Brandon, it is quite within the range of practical possibilities that a people's company should be formed to build and operate a railroad to Hudson's Bay, just as a people's company was formed some few years ago to carry on the business of handling grain.

## PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

R. C. Henders, Culross, elevated from the vice-presidency by the resignation of Mr. McCuaig, read the presidential message. He reviewed briefly the events of the year as such touched the interests of the grain grower, summarized the demands of the grain growers on the federal government, and outlined what had been done by the executive. He concluded by reminding the gathering of the tools at hand for the carrying out of the people's will in government—direct legislation, the referendum and the recall.

The directors' report, presented by J. S. Wood, reviewed the work carried on by the directors during



J. S. WOOD

For many years on the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, last week selected as vice-president.

1910, the movement to establish government elevators, the action of the directorate in taking advantage of the premier's Western tour to lay before him the views of the farmers on matters touching their interests and the organization work carried on, which has been satisfactory. The directors addressed upwards of 150 meetings during November, and extended the work of the association in new fields, besides opening new branches. The results of the year's operations have been such that every member should be satisfied with the outlook. Not since its inception has the association been in better form to do effective work than at present, and in no year has more interest been taken by the local branches in the carrying forward of the objects of the organization. The auditors' report showed total receipts, \$6,053.30; expenditures, \$5,952.18; leaving a balance on hand of \$101.12.

## REPORT OF OTTAWA DEPUTATION

The trip to Ottawa was reported by Peter Wright, Myrtle, who summarized the demands of the farmers'



G. H. Malcolm

An enthusiastic Grain Grower who resigned from the executive on being elected to the legislature.

deputation and the premier's reply, full accounts of which have appeared in recent issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The government's reply to the executive, given later, was fuller in many particulars than Sir Wilfrid's reply. In the matter of the terminal elevators, action is promised along the line asked, while the proposals of the delegation regarding the building of the Hudson's Bay road were practically agreed to. Mr. Wright believed that the most far-reaching effect of the deputation will be in the influence it will have on farmers' organizations in Canada.

Addresses at this juncture were delivered by Messrs. Fortune, Knowles, McConnell and Mackenzie. A vote of thanks was extended to the gentlemen who organized and carried out the plans of the Ottawa delegation.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION

F. E. Coulter, Oregon, who has been addressing meetings in the West for the Manitoba Federation for direct legislation, spoke on the source of power and justice in government, keeping his audience in good humor for upwards of an hour Tuesday evening, and driving home his points with telling force. Modern government, claimed Mr. Coulter, is founded on profit rather than on character; on the head rather than the heart. He explained the experience Oregon has had under direct legislation, claiming for this principle in government all the advantages that have been claimed for it by theorists. At the conclusion of his remarks a resolution was adopted, endorsing the principle of direct legislation, and committing the grain growers to join with representatives of the direct legislation league in asking the provincial government to enact direct legislation during the coming session. Incidentally it was announced that this request will be presented to the government on February 16. J. Kennedy facetiously pointed out that opposition to the proposal could hardly be expected, since the opposition had made the initiative and referendum a part of their platform in the recent elections, and the government had criticized that platform on the ground that it did not go far enough and should have included the third principle, the recall.

## TAXATION AND LAND VALUES

F. J. Dixon, Winnipeg, was introduced by the chairman, as a man who worked at his trade every day in the year and carried on educational work among the people wherever he could gather an audience. Mr. Dixon explained the principle of the single tax as a tax levied on land values; not on industry or the products of labor, but on the enhanced value of land due to the industry of all the people. He showed that in the past ten years the land given free to the C. P. R. has increased in value from \$3 to \$13 per acre, an increase that the railway in no wise produced, but which resulted from the industry of those who have opened up the country and made the land more valuable by reason of the improvements made on adjacent lands. The speaker claimed that the increase in value of the land along a line of railway following construction of the line was sufficient to pay the entire cost of building the road; and, as a rule, this advance was pocketed by speculators, or the railways themselves, to the loss of the entire community, who both paid for the road and then turned round and paid the landowners an enhanced price for the land. The theme found sympathetic response from the convention, but no action was taken in the matter.

## HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

In view of the repeated assurances from the federal government that the line to Hudson's Bay is to be built forthwith, the convention seized the occasion to reiterate the views of the Manitoba farmers. A resolution was adopted, strongly emphasizing the necessity of this railroad being built and owned by the government and operated by an independent commission. No new ground was covered in discussion of the resolution. The Grain Growers' Association are a unit on this subject, the only point for controversy being the manner in which the road should be operated, and it was felt that this could be safely left for future consideration. The resolution was couched in the strongest possible terms, and pretty clearly sets forth the views of the organized farmers in what will probably be the most important public work undertaken in the West in the next few years.

## GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the Elevator Commission, addressed the convention at length, sketching the growth of sentiment favoring the government ownership of elevators in the province, which sentiment last year developed into action on the part of the government, as a result of which the present system of government owned and operated grain elevators was established in Manitoba. Mr. McCuaig at the outset took occasion to criticize the action of the Saskatchewan elevator commission for the disparaging references made in that body's report on the elevator system of Manitoba, characterizing the criticism as most unfair, in view of the fact that the Manitoba system has not yet been tried out. He contrasted the action of the government of Manitoba in accepting the scheme proposed by the Manitoba grain growers and proceeding forthwith to carry



out the requests of that body, with the action of the Saskatchewan government in instituting a commission of inquiry, and to that extent shelving a question upon which the farmers of that province were as unanimous in their opinion as were the farmers of Manitoba.

The commission last fall operated 107 elevators at various points in the province. Ten new elevators were built and the remainder were acquired from the line companies. The elevators being built are of two types: No. 1, with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, and No. 2, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. In taking over the old elevators it was found that many of them were not in condition to be used as the commission were obliged to use them, that is, as special binning elevators; hence it was necessary to remodel and repair many of the warehouses taken over. This took time and money, and to some extent hampered the operation of the system. Also, early in the season, it became evident that the old line companies were preparing to thwart the government system in every way possible, chiefly by paying farmers more for their wheat on the street than they could sell for in the market. To some extent this operated against the government system, one of the regrettable incidents being that some farmers who had been clamoring for years for a government elevator system straightway sold their grain to the competing elevators for the cent or so more and let the public elevator stand idle.

Another feature that early came to light was that the commission were likely to be responsible for heavy losses due to under and over shipments out. Owing to the fact that operators had to be instructed as to the special binning and special handling of grain under the government system, and also because of the inefficiency of the weighing-out facilities, it was suddenly brought to the notice of the commission that some shippers were sending out more grain than they put into the elevators, while others, naturally, were running short. According to a ruling of Warehouse Commissioner Castle, what goes into a man's car is the property of that shipper, and if the elevator overweighs him, he has no redress unless the shipper voluntarily refunds the over weight. It transpires that some shippers who have got returns from the terminals, showing 50 or 100 bushels more than they had in special bins in the government elevators, didn't feel disposed to make up the difference, although this occurred but rarely. Up to November 30 the commission had paid out to farmers whose cars ran short something like eleven thousand dollars. It is suggested, for the better carrying out of the system, that the Manitoba Grain Act be amended, making it possible for the commission to collect refund on cars that are shipped over weight.

The chairman went to some length to explain the reduction for "shrinkage" made in weights of grain handled by the elevators. Under the old system the companies "docked" a certain percentage for dirt and screenings. Under the government system the grain is cleaned, if required, and a "shrinkage" taken to cover loss in weight due to evaporation or small losses by leakage. The shrinkage runs from about one-quarter of one per cent. to one per cent. The shrinkage taken is what is judged sufficient to enable the elevator to guarantee delivery of weights at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Mr. McCuaig noted some of the discouragements of the work during the past season, chief of which was the competition of the milling companies who paid more for the grain than the elevators, the object being to throttle the government system and bring it into disrepute; also the fact that some farmers, who had agitated and signed petitions for elevators, continued to use the loading platform or the milling companies' elevators, being apparently satisfied when the government elevator had been established, but not over-anxious to support it. At some points—

Miami, being one mentioned—a large business had been done, and it was confidently expected that when the advantages of the system were realized and farmers had sounded the objects of the sporadic competition of their old foes, there would be no criticism of the operation of the system. Mr. McCuaig strongly urged the grain growers to support the system they had called into existence, and promised that as soon as business warrants charges will be reduced.

From the number of questions asked during the speaker's remarks it was very evident that the elevator question is still very much a live one among grain growers. It is evident, too, that criticism of the system at this stage is most unfair, in view of what the commission had to contend with the first season of operation, and because of abnormal conditions created by a short crop in certain sections of the province. The grain growers are whole-heartedly willing to give the government system a trial, and next year's work will be watched with interest.

#### HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

E. A. Partridge outlined the plans of the People's Hudson Bay Railway Company, a body in the process of organization, either to build the railway to Hudson's Bay, or to be ready to operate it in case the government should build the line, and then plan to hand it over to a company to operate. The People's Company proposes, if the government shirks its obligations, to apply for a charter and actively proceed to build a line to the Bay. Mr. Partridge dealt at length with the feasibility of his plan and quoted from authoritative sources to show that the Bay is navigable from seven to twelve months in the year. According to the evidence submitted the Hudson's Bay Company have used this route for 276 years, in all of which time there were only two vessels lost. The scheme of the people's company is to have farmers subscribe for the stock, make a ten-per-cent. payment on what they subscribe for, which sum will cover the initial expenses of organizing etc. Then when a sufficient capital has been subscribed, the company would be in a position to treat with the government, either as regards construction or operation. From the manner in which the convention received this speaker and his proposals, it was very evident that the plan outlined worked in well with each individual's idea of how this railroad should be built and operated. The company opened its stock books for subscription, and the response was most satisfactory. A large number of farmers signed for stock, and took away stock lists with which to canvass their neighbors. Opinions may differ as to the outcome of the present movement, but it cannot be denied that so far as the farmers are concerned it is being enthusiastically taken up.

#### RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions from a large number presented, were carried by the convention:

That the present Noxious Weeds Act of Manitoba be redrafted, and that a committee be appointed to act with the agricultural societies to this end. The committee named is Messrs. Stinson, Brown, Gray, Humphreys and Drayson.

That the executive take up the question of marketing livestock with the officer of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, with the object of discussing the feasibility of forming a cattle company on the same basis as the grain company.

That the executive be requested to have the commission on handling oats reduced from 1 cent to 1-2 cent per bushel.

That federal government retain and control the natural resources of the public domain, and develop them for public use. (Referred through executive to Canadian Council of Agriculture.)

That the convention favors the carrying out of an educational campaign to be conducted by the Cana-

dian Council of Agriculture, among the farmers of Canada in support of the principles laid before the Dominion government in December, 1910.

That railway companies be requested to issue straight half-rate tickets for convention week, instead of the standard certificate and free return now given.

That the executive consider some scheme for securing and distributing good farm help.

That the executive be instructed to apply to the railway commission for reduction in all freight rates, and that there should be a stated distance for which the railways will carry grain for one cent.

That the executive apply to the railway commission for an order requiring railways to sell return tickets to passengers who board trains at stations where no agent is stationed.

That the assessment act be amended in such way that improved land may be assessed at a better rate than unimproved land held for speculation.

That government inspection of terminal elevators as it at present exists is a failure, and nothing short of government ownership of the terminals will be satisfactory to Manitoba farmers.

That resolutions intended to be presented to annual meetings shall be sent to the secretary thirty days before date of the meeting, and that copies of them be printed and sent to the branches.

That the executive draw the attention of the authorities to the state of affairs on the Brandon to Regina branch of the C. N. R., where no serious attempt is being made to maintain a winter service.

That the grain growers endorse the action of the Moral and Reform League in moving before the provincial legislature for the abolishing of the bar.

That the freight and passenger rates of the C. P. R. should be based on the actual physical valuation of the said railway, and that the railway commission be given authority to give effect to such rates, and the action of W. F. MacLean, M. P., in the House of Commons, in this connection be commended.

That candidates to parliament be pledged to support the policies of the grain growers, the executive being empowered to prepare the pledges covering the case. This resolution, moved by J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, seconded by John Kennedy, outlines, in some measure, the political lines along which the association proposes to proceed. It is intended that every man standing as a candidate for his party shall be pledged to the policies of the farmers before he receives the endorsement of his party.

The convention will meet next year at Brandon.

#### OFFICERS

President, R. C. Henders, Culross; vice-president, J. S. Wood, Oakville; directors: Peter Wright, Myrtle; Richard Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser, and R. J. Avison, Oak Nook.

#### Events of the Week

The Ontario legislature opened its sessions last Tuesday. The speech from the throne foreshadows a grant toward technical education and increased attention to agricultural instruction.

\* \* \*

A new schedule of tariffs on sleeping and parlor cars goes into effect February 15. Generally speaking, there will be a reduction. Upper berths will cost 20% less than lowers.

\* \* \*

F. Y. Newton (Conservative) and W. Valens (Liberal) will contest the by-election in Russell constituency made vacant by the resignation of A. L. Bonnycastle. Polling takes place February 4.

\* \* \*

At a banquet held in St. Catharines on Tuesday by the Cold Storage and Forwarding Co. twelve baskets of last season's grapes, kept fresh in cold storage, were made use of. Two large Northern Spy apples of 1909 crop showed also how apples may be kept in a cool chamber.



Delegates to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention in Brandon Last Week





# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



The announcement of tariff proposals between the United States and Canada made grain markets somewhat nervous during the closing days of the week. It is worthy of note that while quotations went down with a bump on Friday, both in United States and Great Britain, Winnipeg prices advanced. Of course, the gain was only momentary. Before the market closed the figures were slightly below Thursday's level. However, there was greater strength in Canada than elsewhere. Saturday again found Winnipeg, as well as American markets, advancing while Liverpool was down.

Livestock markets are strong. In hogs an advance of 50 cents developed during the week. No matter what will be the outcome of tariff negotiations there can be no immediate effect on livestock prices in Canada. The outlook is promising for high figures for cattle, sheep and hogs.

## GRAIN

Outside of some nervousness over the proposed changes in tariff schedules between Canada and the United States there was little worthy of note in the grain markets during the week. Prices wavered, going up a little, then down a little, and closing the week about where they were the previous week. On the whole the tariff announcement had a tendency to give a rise in quotations on the Winnipeg exchange. Lower cable quotations from Liverpool and declines in the American markets are said to have been responsible for weakness on the Winnipeg market. Trading has been limited, and on some days there was scarcely any demand for cash wheat.

Oats and barley have remained at practically the same figures also. Flax made a fair advance during the first half of the week.

Reports show increased offerings from Australia and Russia. All European crop accounts continue favorable, and advices from the Argentine indicate that new wheat is moving freely to the ports.

A despatch from Chicago dealing with Friday's trading—after the tariff announcement—says: There was the most decisive break in wheat prices today for many weeks, and much of the bearish feeling can be traced to the sentiment growing out of the reciprocity recommendations in regard to free wheat between this country and Canada. In addition to this, the trade had bearish news from the other side this morning. The local trade was unable to tell whether the big holders here were giving support at times with a view of making hard spots on which to sell wheat or really taking the offerings so as to be in a position to bring about an early recovery. The morning cable gave the Argentine shipments for the week at 3,350,000. Broomhall estimated world's shipments, independent of breadstuffs, at 11,300,000. Minneapolis had a large run of 316 cars. Most advices from the winter wheat states indicate improved crop conditions, owing to the recent moisture. Late in the day, Kansas City sent messages claiming only a few cars of cash wheat sold today, about 200 cars pressing the market, and cash prices anywhere from 1 to 2c. lower. There was no mistaking the fact that there was persistent and heavy liquidation of long wheat both early and late, and the trade the last hour seemed to press the selling almost regardless of the position of the bull leaders in the market. While the feeling is decidedly bearish at this writing, it will be necessary to watch new crop developments, and the possibility of a prompt revival in cash wheat and milling circles. Changes in these conditions might easily give quick rebound, whether the market resumes any of its previous support or not.

## CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	94½	94	94½	94½	94½	94½
No. 2 Nor.	91½	91	91½	91½	91½	91½
No. 3 Nor.	88½	88	88½	88½	88½	88½
No. 4.....	84	83½	84½	84	83½	84
No. 5.....	77	76½	77½	77	76½	76½
No. 6.....	72	71½	72½	72	71½	71½
No. 6.....	72	71½	72½	72	71½	71½
Feed, 1.....	62	62	63	62	62	62½
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Barley—						
No. 3.....	44½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
No. 4.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
Rejected...	38	38	38	38	38	38
Feed.....	36	36	36	36	36	36
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	235	239	242	245	245	240

## WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May.....	98½	98½	99	98½	98½	98½
July.....	99½	99½	100½	99½	99½	99½
Oats—						
May.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
July.....	37½	37½	38	37½	37½	37½
Flax—						
May.....	243	246	247	253	253	250
July.....	235	235	235	240	245	240

## AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago—						
May.....	99½	98½	99	98½	96½	97½
July.....	93½	95½	95½	95	93½	94½
September	93½	93½	93½	93½	92½	93

Minneapolis—						
May.....	105½	104½	104½	104½	103	103½
July.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	103½	104½
New York						
May.....	103½	102½	102½	102½	101½	101½
July.....	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Duluth—						
May.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	104½	105½
July.....	107½	107	107½	106½	105½	106½
DULUTH FLAX						
May.....	265½	268	269	269	263	266

## LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Cash—						
No. 1 Nor...	111	111	111	111	111	111
No. 2 Nor...	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
No. 3 Nor...	106½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Futures—						
March.....	102	102½	102½	102½	101½	101½
May.....	101½	102½	102½	101½	101	100½

## WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

World's shipments, wheat estimates for the week, exclusive of North America, 11,200,000 vs. 8,320,000 last week. Of this amount Europe will take about 10,000,000 bushels. Shipments last week 11,077,000, and last year 10,704,000. Arrivals of breadstuffs into United Kingdom will aggregate about 2,400,000 bushels. Broomhall predicts there will be good increase in the quantity on passage. India wheat shipments, 1,352,000 this week, 552,000 last week, 344,000 last year. Predicts that the shipments from Kurrachee next week will be about 248,000.

Australia wheat shipments, 2,168,000 this week, 2,176,000 last week, 2,608,000 last year.

## STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur was 6,855,083.30, as against 6,918,392.00 the previous week, and 4,935,702.30 last year, 4,772,965.30, two years ago. Total shipments for the week were 215,746, last year 332,138. Amount of each grade was:

Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	7,596.40	39,875.20	
No. 1 Northern .....	948,057.30	1,392,980.40	
No. 2 Northern .....	1,665,910.30	1,625,921.00	
No. 3 Northern .....	1,734,893.10	1,008,461.00	
No. 4.....	836,457.10	238,334.40	
No. 5.....	512,624.30	54,763.50	
Other grades .....	1,149,484.00	591,355.00	
Totals.....	6,855,083.30	4,935,702.30	
Stocks of Oats—			
No. 1 C. W. ....	259,954.27	175,293.32	
No. 2 C. W. ....	3,189,854.01	1,402,610.02	
No. 3 C. W. ....	411,214.18	215,050.10	
Mixed .....	5,769.24	8,293.14	
Other grades .....	882,590.03	107,731.25	
Barley .....	308,917.00	417,554.00	
Flax .....	494,532.00	561,065.00	

Under date of January 25, the Northwestern Miller says: "The Minneapolis flour output last week decreased 30,730 barrels. The output for the week ended January 21, was 295,005 barrels, against 252,280 in 1910, 231,940 in 1909, and 290,795 in 1908. Practically the same capacity is in operation this week, and the output should be around 300,000 barrels. In the corresponding week last year it was 350,265. Some mills made a fair volume of flour sales last week, while others experienced a very dull business. The break in wheat on Friday contributed to considerable business on Saturday, the mills which made the larger sales booking chiefly on that day. At a reduction of 10 to 15c. a barrel for patent, quite a number of buyers were ready to take flour in lots of 5,000 to 10,000 barrels. The Pittsburgh district and New England were more or less in the buying column. Some of the medium-sized mills shared in the increased business. As already stated, there were mills, large and small, which failed to note any better demand, business being very light with them. Shipping directions were fair to poor. There are mills which would like to see them come more freely. Export business was of little moment.

Broomhall said on January 25: Opening was steady, values were 1-8 to 1-4 lower. The easy American cables yesterday were offset by lighter supplies here, and the steadiness in Buenos Ayres market at the close.

## LIVESTOCK

Prices for livestock continue to go where the producer wants them. The trouble soon will be that most farmers will be sorry they have not something to sell. During last week hogs advanced 50 cents a hundred, and cattle, though standing about the same, were in keen demand and higher figures are in prospect. Recent gains will hold at least for a time, and unless supplies are forthcoming in greater numbers than are expected, further gains will be noted long before next summer's sun makes the grass green. Receipts have been very, very light, except on a few days, and even then the arrivals seemed to reach big

proportions, simply because other days found so few in the yards. Despite the good prices last Saturday's receipts amounted to only 50 cattle, 4 calves and 459 hogs.

In Toronto, mild weather caused a slight decline in cattle prices. Sheep and hogs held firm at last week's quotations.

## WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed.	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Good export steers, freight assumed.	4.50 to 5.00
Choice export heifers, freight assumed.	4.50 to 5.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.	4.75 to 5.25
Good butcher cows and heifers.	4.00 to 4.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle.	3.50 to 4.00
Choice hogs.	8.50
Choice lambs.	5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep.	5.00 to 5.25
Medium calves.	4.00 to 4.50
Choice light calves.	5.00 to 5.50

## REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
579	Hogs.....	198	\$8.50
472	".....	187	8.25
62	".....	197	8.00
Cattle—			
29	Cattle.....	1025	5.50
15	".....	1099	5.35
14	".....	906	5.25
5	".....	870	5.00
5	".....	1070	4.75
29	".....	909	4.25
4	Cows.....	1213	5.00
8	".....	1072	4.40
2	".....	1263	4.00
4	".....	956	3.50
4	".....	1025	3.25
15	Steers.....	1165	4.50
1	".....	1230	4.60
2	Calves.....	300	4.25

## TORONTO

Cattle, export steers, \$6.25; heavy butchers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; medium butcher, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Lambs, 5.75 to \$6.15. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Hogs, \$7.15, f. o. b., and \$7.50 fed and watered.

## CHICAGO

Cattle—Beeves, \$4.75 to \$7.00; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$5.30; Western steers, \$4.50 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.00; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25. Hogs—Light, \$7.60 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.55 to \$7.80; rough, \$7.55 to \$7.65; good to choice, heavy, \$7.65 to \$7.80; pigs, \$7.40 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.80. Sheep—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.40; Western, \$2.70 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.25; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	32 to 35c.
" sweet, "	35c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	33 to 34c.
" " " bricks	35 to 37c.
" No. 1 dairy	23 to 24c.
" No. 2 dairy	18 to 22c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13½c.
" Manitoba make	12 to 12½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	28 to 29c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	16 to 18c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" geese, per lb.	12 to 13c.
Dressed poultry, turkeys, per lb.	21 to 22c.
" chickens, per lb.	19 to 20c.
" ducks, per lb.	14 to 15c.
" geese, per lb.	16 to 17c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	18c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	19½c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	13½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	11½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	8½c.
" mutton, per lb.	12c.
" pork, per lb.	12½c.
" veal, per lb.	11c.
Hides, frozen, per lb.	6 to 6½c.
" country cured, per lb.	7c.
Lamb and sheep skins	35 to 60c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.00
" shorts, per ton	\$20.00 to 21.00
" chopped barley, per ton	24.00
" oats, per ton	26.00
" barley and oats	25.00
Hay, No. 1	13.00
" No. 2	12.00
" No. 3	11.00
Timothy, No. 1	19.00
" No. 2	18.00
" No. 3	17.00
Potatoes, per bushel, in car lots	75
" " farmers' loads	85c. to 90c.



# HOME JOURNAL

## PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

It is announced that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, has subscribed \$1,000 to the annual funds for the maintenance of the proposed Verdi Charity schools for Italian immigrants in New York City, and in addition will send a staff of twenty Italian teachers to teach in the schools, this staff to be kept permanently in New York City, at the expense of the Italian government.

\* \* \*

Miss Ellen Terry was presented with a gold medal by the founders of the New Theatre, New York, as a token of gratitude for her life of service to dramatic art. The exercises were held on the stage of the new theatre. Miss Terry was seated in the centre, while grouped around her were twenty or thirty men and women famous in the art. Preceding the ceremony there was a special performance of "Sister Beatrice," Maeterlinck's two-act miracle play.

\* \* \*

The Bible contains 3,536,489 letters, 773,693 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The 66 books were written, says *The Sunday at Home*, by about 40 men during a period of about 1,600 years. The 29 books of the Old Testament are classed: Law, 5; history, 12; poetry, 5; prophecy as history, 5; epistles, 21, and prophecy, 1. The word "and" occurs 41,227 times and the word "reverend" but once. The 19th chapter of II. Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The middle verse of the Bible is Psalm xcvi., 8.

\* \* \*

In order to save the lives of their papooses two Yankton Indian women, caught in a storm on the Dakota prairie, took off their blankets and snuggled the little ones, then crooned them to sleep while they permitted themselves to be frozen to death. The women were visiting on Bow creek, and, with their hosts, were driving across country from a church when a breakdown occurred. The man went to town for help and returned with a rescue party. One of the women was found dead from the cold and the other died in a few minutes, but both babies were safe.

\* \* \*

The Rev. J. F. Dickie, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, when in Augsburg, Germany, a few weeks ago, found a little city in the heart of the city that was shut in all by itself with two gates, and is called the "Fuggeret." It is so called because the 106 houses within it were all built with money left by Fugger, the wealthy sixteenth century banker, who has been called the J. P. Morgan of that country. When he died he directed that these houses should be built and then given to poor, aged families for four marks and twelve pfennigs rental a year, that is exactly one American dollar. They have four rooms and kitchen, with a little front garden and a little garden behind.

\* \* \*

If the women suffragists do not gloat over the disgrace of Billtown School district they are higher than the angels. Billtown is in Adams county, Ohio, and according to a despatch from West Union: "Following the wholesale indictments for selling of votes, every male elector in the township has been disfranchised, and only women are qualified to vote at the next election for school trustees, and only women will be eligible to hold the office of trustee. Not a man will step to the ballot box." As Judge Blair is punishing vote sellers by disfranchising them for

five years, all the voting for school trustees will be done until 1916 by the women and new male voters. The education, the morals, the ideals of the community will be the concern of the women. What an opportunity they will have to prove their ethical superiority to man and to justify their claim to exercise the suffrage in state elections!

\* \* \*

It appears that Professor Reisner, who has been carrying out the excavations on the site of the Israelitish capital in Samaria, has unearthed a hundred clay tables covered with inscriptions,

### The Use of Life

He'd never heard of Phideas,  
He'd never heard of Byron;  
His tastes were not fastidious,  
His soul was not aspirin';  
But he could tell you what the birds  
were whisp'ring in the trees,  
And he could find sweet music in the  
sounding of the seas,  
And he could joy in wintry snows,  
And summer's sunny weather.  
And tell you all the names of those  
Who frolic in the heather.

He'd never heard of Socrates,  
He'd never heard of Irving;  
He loved the mediocrities  
Much more than the deserving;  
But when the frost was in the air he  
knew the fox's hole,  
The haunt of deer and beaver, and the  
woodchuck and the mole;  
And he could joy in arching trees,  
In heavens blue or starlit,  
And in the cold, crisp autumn breeze  
That paints the country scarlet.

He nothing knew of sciences,  
Of art, or eke of letters;  
Nor of those strange appliances  
That fill the world with debtors;  
But happiness he knew right well; he  
knew from A to Z  
The art of filling life with song, and  
other's souls with glee;  
And he could joy in day and night,  
Heart full of pure thanksgiving—  
I am not sure he was not right  
In using life for living.  
—John Kendrick Bangs, in the Century Magazine.

which are believed to form a portion of the archives of King Ahab, a contemporary of the prophet Elijah. These inscriptions, which merely in quantity constitute the most remarkable archaeological find that has been made in Palestine, are not cut into the tables, but are written in old Hebraic characters with the intensely black ink found in Egyptian papyri between one thousand and two thousand years before Christ. One of them is a letter to Ahab from the king of Assyria, who, Dr. Yahuda believes, was either Assurbanipal or his son, Salmanesser II. Another table contains a detailed inventory of the furniture in the royal palace, but further particulars of the find have not yet become known. Nevertheless, it is evidently destined to provide convincing confirmation of certain phases of Old Testament history, which some of the modern critics have been in the habit of treating as altogether mythical.

## For Science or Fame

To the list of forces demanding an appreciable death roll the science of aviation must be added. In two years only this method of transportation has caused thirty-four deaths. In so great a revolution as making possible man's flight through the air it were useless to expect the accomplishment without some sacrifice, even to the sacrifice of human life. As usual, too, the pioneer is the offering upon the altar of modern invention and progress. In a great many of these thirty-four cases of disaster the man killed was a martyr to the cause—he gave up his life to test a wonderful but imperfect machine, that it might be made perfect. But some of the dead are victims of a lower desire than to advance the world's civilization by making flight through the air a possibility. They made the fatal ascents to win prizes or to "show off" with wonderful swoops and curves before huge crowds of people. Prizes should never have been offered for speed or altitude until machines had been perfected sufficiently for safe and sane navigation under ordinary circumstances.

A similar case is noted in the use and perfection of the X-rays. At first the great possibilities of the discovery kept any of the operators from thinking of danger. Then the harmful properties became apparent when the pioneers were already affected by the rays. Warnings were sent out and more care taken by many operators and scientists, but some refused to be warned and are suffering the consequences of their own indiscretion. One of the real martyrs to the cause of X-ray research work is Prof. Harnack, who is now in the London hospital, a victim of X-ray dermatitis. His left hand has been amputated and it is possible that the right may also have to be sacrificed. A reporter at the hospital gives the following interview with him:

"This is the result," he said, "of fighting with science. All those who attempt to improve the lot of humanity run these risks, and the scientist must take the consequences.

"My friends have suffered even more than myself. There are Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blackhall, who worked with me, and Harry Cox, who recently met with such a sad fate. We were a happy little party once, and together we conquered X-ray science. Those of us who are left find consolation in our victory.

"The X-ray to-day is a great force, and I may say that the efforts of the pioneers have been of great service to humanity. That was our one ambition and aim in life, and we do not complain because it has only been achieved at a sacrifice to those who worked for this end.

"Then, again, we have made it safe for those who follow in our footsteps, and this is something to be proud of. The Roentgen rays, however, are still a mystic force, and I should like to have continued my experiments.

"They tell me that my other hand will have to go. It will be a tragedy, for then I can work no longer. But there are hopes, and if my right hand is saved I shall continue my work."

Mr. Harnack will never say a word of the hardships he has undergone. To speak with him is to imagine that he never had a care in the world, but the staff of the London Hospital knows him as one of the greatest and bravest medical heroes of modern times.

He invented the lead screen which makes the rays innocuous to the operator, but the device came too late to save the inventor, who has suffered for years.



## Hope's Quiet Hour

Dear Hope,—I am a constant reader of the Quiet Hour, and find it very helpful in my daily round of life. I wish, however, that you would explain, if you can, why we are taught to pray for things; that is, make supplicatory prayers. I will try to make things clearer, if I can.

We are taught that all things are ordained from the beginning, that nothing happens to each one of us without the will of God, and that as God is unchangeable, so is His will from the beginning; hence, no prayers or supplications of ours can change God's plans for us, or influence in any way His unalterable will. Knowing and believing this, it has always troubled me to understand why we need to pray, unless they are prayers of gratitude, or praise, for daily manifestations of His love and care for us.

Why should we pray, for instance, for some gift or blessing, when we know that He will give it anyway, if it has been His will from all eternity, and that He will not bestow it if it has not been His will from before our creation? What change can our prayers make? In the knowledge of this I cannot understand: "The prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

Now, dear Hope, I am not trying to get up an argument, but am just seeking some help upon a subject that I have long wondered about? Will you kindly make matters clearer in one of your weekly talks in The Farmer's Advocate?

Also, could you publish addresses of any parties or persons living in remote settlements, to whom we might send magazines or second-hand literature? It accumulates so, and would be most acceptable to many people if one knew about them.

A FAITHFUL READER.

### YOUR FATHER KNOWETH

Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him.—St. Matt. vi.: 8.

"Faithful Reader" wants to know the addresses of people "living in remote settlements," who would be glad of magazines or second-hand literature. That is a question which many of our readers can answer. I am sure there are hundreds or thousands of lonely farms where people are hungry for reading matter. Can you supply the information required?

The letter given above pleased me very much. It evidently is not written to stir up controversy—controversy about the holy mysteries of God is a thing I avoid as much as possible—but it reveals a real desire for more light.

There are many mysteries in the spiritual world, just as there are many mysteries in the physical world. We must not sit still and fold our hands until we understand them all. A farmer cannot understand why a seed, that is hard and apparently lifeless while it is kept in the light, wakes into new life when hidden in the earth. He cannot understand how it can gather into itself all that it needs from the soil around it, can gain power to climb up into the sunlight as soon as it gets out of sight of the sun, and can send out roots and stems, leaves and blossoms, fruit and seeds, passing on its wonderful life through ages yet to come. The wise farmer ponders the mystery, but he also acts on the knowledge which is already his. Because he knows that a seed can be multiplied by being put into the ground to die, he plants it, in faith that the precious grain which he has cast away will return after many days and will not return alone.

We must treat prayer much in the same way. We may not be able to explain why God—who is always more ready to give than we are to ask—holds back any good gift from His children until the hand of prayer is reached out for it; but the experience of millions of praying men and women testifies to the fact that God does hear and answer believing, trustful prayers, and God Himself has told us to "ask and it shall

be given," if we ask in faith, through the Great Intercessor.

The Bible testifies to the power of prayer with no uncertain voice. Take the case mentioned by our correspondent, for instance: "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."—St. James v.: 16. The Apostle proves that statement by reminding his readers that Elijah was only a man, quite unable to stop the rain from coming down, and yet "he prayed earnestly that it might not rain: and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. That was a physical result of prayer, and it wrought a great spiritual deliverance. Such a prayer would have been most presumptuous, unless Elijah had God's own commission for offering it, and yet St. James uses it to enforce the duty of praying for those sick in body and in soul. He says: 'The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him. Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.' And yet it is certainly true that our Father knoweth what things we have need of, before we ask Him. He knows our needs, and is eager to supply them; why should He wait for our weak prayer? Does He wait? Does our prayer make any difference? Let us see what the Bible says:

When the chosen people turned from the worship of Jehovah to bow down before a golden image, "He said that He would destroy them, had not Moses, His chosen, stood before Him in the breach, to turn away His wrath, lest He should destroy them."—Ps. cvi.: 23. On another occasion—the great rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram—Moses sent Aaron to offer incense and make an atonement for the people, because, as he said: "There is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun." Aaron was told to "go quickly," and he "ran" into the midst of the congregation, standing between the dead and the living; and the plague stayed. Though the prayer availed much, yet 14,700 died in the plague.

That might almost seem as though Moses were more anxious to save and help his people than the God who had inspired him with love. But no one can pray effectually unless the Spirit of Love within him—that is the Spirit of God—Himself maketh the intercession, "according to the will of God"—(Rom. viii.: 26, 27; I. St. John v.: 14, 15). In Exek. xxii. this is plainly shown. God tells out the terrible story of the wickedness of prophets, priests, princes and people. He says that they are all become dross, and that He will burn them in the furnace of His fierce anger. Then He goes on to say sadly: "I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before Me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none."

Our duty is not to try to alter the unalterable will of a holy and loving God, but to obey His will, which is that we should plead for our brethren and for ourselves. When Abraham pleaded for the wicked city of Sodom he said: "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" Was that merciful Judge ready to answer his prayer to the uttermost? Might Sodom have been spared for the sake of one righteous man, if Abraham had continued to pray? We do not know, but we know how a poor woman would not accept an apparent refusal from our Lord, but prayed on and on, until she won from Him the desired healing for her daughter. We know that He could not have been lacking in love and kindness, and yet she would not have obtained the blessing if she had not continued praying, hopefully and earnestly. She did not change His will but her faith made it possible for Him to give her the full measure of His loving kindness as He wished.

A father wants to give his son a good education, but that is impossible unless the son opens his mind to receive it. Our Father wants to give us all good gifts for body as well as soul, but it

may be that we cannot gain the greatest blessing without prayer. We can see this for ourselves—though dimly, perhaps. King Hezekiah was told by Isaiah the prophet: "Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live." Hezekiah prayed very earnestly for longer life, and Isaiah came again with the message that God had heard his prayer and would add fifteen years to his life. Think of the added trustfulness in a God that heareth prayer that Hezekiah would gain through that answered prayer. If the fifteen years had been added, without that reaching out through the darkness to grasp the Hand of the invisible Healer, he would have missed the greatest good—the increase to his faith. When St. Peter was in prison, and the troubled Christians prayed "without ceasing" for him, an angel was sent to release him. If the Apostle had been set free without their fervent prayers, they—and all Christians since—would have missed one great object lesson of man's perfect safety when he is relying on God, no matter how great the danger may appear to be.

Every time we can see that our prayers have brought down a special blessing on ourselves or others, we are encouraged to go on praying confidently. When we go on praying, without seeing any answer, perhaps we are making it

possible for God to give us far richer gifts. We should not dare to pray at all if there were any possibility of our foolish, short-sighted petitions changing His Will. If a little child trustfully begged his father to fill his hands with the bright jewels shining in the grate, the father would show his love by not giving them. If he could be unloving enough to grant that foolish prayer, the child—hurt both in body and heart by the cruel advantage taken of his inexperience—would be afraid to ask for anything in future.

We can trust our Father to the uttermost. He will not give us anything that will injure our perfecting, and perhaps He holds back even many good gifts that He longs to give us until we ask for them, partly in order to keep us constantly coming to slip a hand into His in trustful petition. I am quite sure He is glad to have us come to talk over everything with Him. He may help us with our lessons, by explaining away the difficulties, or by encouraging us to conquer for ourselves. Any father who has helped his child with "home work," knows that the latter method is usually the best. But one great gain is the happy fellowship between our Father and His children. I have hardly touched this great subject, but have already overstepped my allotted space. DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Ingle Nook

### REJUVENATION

"Grow old along with me;  
The best is yet to be."  
Thus sang the mystic poet, long ago.  
Brave was the song thus sung.  
But why grow old? Grow young;  
Meet death with life; God as a child;  
sing as you go!—Victoria Col-  
onist.

### SORROW IN THIS HOME

Dear Dame Durden,—I am going to try to write to our corner, as I like to call it, but have felt so melancholy that I guess this is as near as I can come to it. I lost a daughter this fall and it just seemed as though I could not even write, but my friends far and wide have written such kind letters, so I must receive sympathy whether I will or not. I am just frozen. I expect to thaw out after a time, for the children chatting around makes us remember they want a mother's care. I see Mother of Five was asking for a stocking pattern. Measure around the leg at the top, then leave what you want for a seam, take the length to the heel and cut down to fit. I then cut in about one and a half inches, then I cut upwards about the same distance and then I have the top of the foot attached to the leg and I make the bottom to fit it. I hope you understand this, but if not I am sending a small pattern to Dame Durden, which I am sure she will send you. Ever a friend to our corner.

### CROSS-CUT-SAW.

(When a heavy blow falls we sometimes feel like hiding even from sympathy, for it seems so inadequate to help raise the burden, but we would know, if not one friend was sorry or said a condoling word, that sympathy does ease the pain and help to thaw out the frozen heart, and nothing helps like having to take up the every day duties of homekeeping and caring for little children. If the Ingle Nook can help in any way by word or deed, we would like to know.—D. D.)

### WHERE "IN IMMANUEL'S LAND" WAS WRITTEN

Dear Dame Durden,—You have often invited us old country members to tell you a little about the home land. Well, the corner of Kirkcudbrightshire, from which I hail, is well worth description, but I doubt being able to do justice to it. Gatehouse-on-Fleet is a tiny town situated on the river Fleet. To the south lie the broad waters of the Solway Firth, and along the shore are several small estates, known as Kirkclaugh, Cardoness, Ardwall, etc. The old castle of Cardoness is about a half mile from the town, built originally on a height, but now only discernible on close proximity, on account of the height of trees

which surround it. It has its dungeon and underground entrance, which has its opening in the hill behind the castle, covered by a large flat stone now set over by a strong iron grate. On the hill to the west of the town stands the monument erected to the memory of Samuel Rutherford, the minister of Anworth in the troublous times of the Covenanters. The hymn, in the Presbyterian hymn book, "In Immanuel's Land," is a piece of a large poem entitled "The Last Words of Rutherford." I could repeat it all once but could not do so now. The old church, where Mr. Rutherford preached, is still discernible in the Anworth churchyard. Gatehouse has no railway connection, and north from the town is the coach road that connects the town with Dromore station. It is a lovely drive in summer and autumn; the first part is shaded by trees on both sides, but as you ascend into the hills these are left behind and there is nothing but heather dotted here and there with furze bushes. On the right hand, half way between the town and station, is another old castle called Castramond. Both castles were strongholds of the Maxwells, and the splendid mansions of the present-day lairds of that name will be seen within short distances of each. Situated at the top of High Street is the town clock and drinking fountain, and to the right is the keeper's lodge and broad avenue gates leading to the mansion house and private grounds of Cally, the home of Mr. Murray Stewart, of Cally and Broughton, a description of which would require a paper to themselves. Straight on from the town clock lies the road which connects the town with the other railway stations of Tarf and Kirkcudbright. At the left hand, as you leave the town stands the villa, which has been the home of the Faed family ever since I can remember. They are world-renowned as artists. Follow a winding path through a thick wood and you come out on an open hill and there stretched below you lie town and bay in all their magnificence. On a bright day the isles of Fleet and even the isle of Man in the Irish sea, are seen.

I think you will find my description of a place unknown to you monotonous, but it was home to me and as the old poem has it:

"There the red rose of Sharon  
Unfolds her utmost bloom,  
And fills the air of Anworth  
With ravishing perfume.  
Oh, if one soul from Anworth  
Meet me at God's right hand,  
My heaven will be two heavens  
In Immanuel's land."

As an addition and correction of my last letter: To make little crochet slippers, make a chain just the right length to go round the ankle and close crochet



nto it, making an extra stitch every round. This makes it wide enough to fit the little one's foot by the time you have enough rows crocheted. Make it big enough and sew it along the bottom and then finish the top with a little frill of crochet. I would send a sample if the member wishes. For bedroom slippers just knit or crochet a straight piece. Have a lamb's wool sole ready and when you sew the top on just stretch it a little when it comes to the toe. SCOTIA.

(Many thanks for your geographic descriptions. It is kind of you to remember and gratify my wishes.—D. D.)

## The Quiz Club

A few of their curious enigmas, charades, and other odd tangles to entrap the unwary

(Will all readers of this column note that no replies to puzzles are to be sent to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but only to E. R. Chadbourn, Melrose, Mass.)

### 20.—ANAGRAM



(Re-arrange the line in capitals to tell what happened.)

#### A CAT'S POTTER

They gathered in glee for the coasting,  
With frolicsome frenzy a-thrill;  
And Kitty, the beauty, came boasting  
The finest fur coat on the hill.  
But just where spectators were swarm-

ing,  
Miss Kitty was whirled from her seat,  
And found herself madly performing  
The backslider's perilous feat.

She set up her back then. No wonder.  
Her hair had been rubbed the wrong way;

Her head felt like splitting asunder,  
Her coat was a mop, you might say.  
Poor Thomas devotedly followed,  
But Kitty was cross as could be,  
And hurried off home, where she swallowed

A cupful of hot catnip tea.

M. C. S.

### 21.—A LONGFELLOW TOUR

What titles of his poems are woven into the story?

Since the days of my lost youth it has been my secret ambition to travel. Often at twilight, by the fire of drift-wood, or under the light of stars, listening to the voices of the night, I have built castles in Spain. Walking through the woods in winter, or on an April day, sitting by the open window, I would dream dreams and see visions, until the old clock on the stairs held up its hands in derision. Many and long were my travels by the fireside, to while away the rainy day, but finally came a gleam of sunshine, for I had a legacy from an uncle that enabled me to indulge my fancies. Three friends of mine from Boston, Bayard Taylor, Charles Sumner and Robert Burns, decided to join me, and we were soon away. Birds of passage we called ourselves, as we said *Auf Wiedersehen* to our friends. We visited many countries, going at last to Italy, where we spent some time in Venice and Rome, and saw a number of the pictures of Michael Angelo. In Genoa we were overcome with weariness, but a night of rest and a day of sunshine restored us to our normal condition. We visited Monte Cassino, stopping afterward at the Alps, though doing little mountain climbing. We left our native land in the spring, and with the return of spring, when the land was bright with flowers, we started for home. Will ever the dear days come back again! By



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daylight and moonlight I still see the old castles, the snow-crowned mountains, the pictures and statues we saw during those holidays, and in my old age I shall still have the memory of that happy time. J. H. M.

### 22.—CHARADES

#### A RIVER

To FIRST is just to study, or to consider well;  
That SECOND is to move along, surely you can tell.

#### A COUNTRY

A FIRST is a retreat for animals or men;  
SECOND is a line made with pencil or pen.

#### A CITY

FIRST is often the result when nations disagree;  
SECOND'S used to sever wood, or a maxim wise may be.

E. P.

### 23.—SUGGESTED PROVERB

Let waste of foodstuffs have an end,  
And needless outlay be restrained;  
When making both ends meet, my friend,

\*\*\*\*\*

DOROTHEA.

### 24.—PAT PUZZLES HIS TEACHER

The geography class was required to define certain geographical points. Here are some of Pat's definitions:

1. Calf's mate. 2. Ice cream and cake. 3. A hole in the t'akettle. 4. A place you can't lave without a boat. 5. A road with houses on both sides of it. 6. What hits your ear when the bell rings. E. P.

### 25.—RIDDLE

I wander all the wide world over;  
I climb high hills; pass fields of clover,  
And many a happy country home.  
Come, follow me, and go to Rome. H. E. B.

### THE QUIZ PRIZE

The first poem-title hidden in No. 21, is "The Days of My Lost Youth," and a certain number of others should be discovered. How many do you find? The list should be forwarded within five days to E. R. Chadbourn, Melrose, Mass., and the sender of the nearest complete and best lot will receive a copy of Longfellow's Poetical Works, in a very pretty edition.

### ANSWERS

14.—For the printer's convenience, 46 divided by 2—or 46 halves—is represented in the sum by 23, thus:

1809  
73

1910

15.—Copenhagen, Brussels, Berlin, Dresden, Lisbon, Bologna, Barcelona, Paris, Warsaw, London.

16.—The letter W, (IV, double U, two V's, N, Wo, Wit, V is the head of Viper, M is the head of Many.

17.—1, EN-trance. 2, En-TRANCE.

18.—1, Firs, furze, furs. 2, Hart, heart, Harte. 3, Doe, dough, do. 4, Read, reed, Reade. 5, Sore, soar, sower. 6, Rose, rows, roes. 7, Cents, scents, sense. 8, Rapped, rapt, wrapped. 19.—Equitable.

### AT HOME ON THE FARM

Too often in the past this has meant forfeiting many of the comforts and conveniences of city life. In no way was it more keenly felt than in the lack of an adequate supply of up-to-date and ever-fresh groceries and provisions. It was not the mere fact that prices soared that troubled one most, but the impossibility of satisfying one's requirements. To-day, through the medium of the mail-order houses, the city and its wares lie at the farm door. We, as mail-order grocers, seek to enjoy a share of your patronage, and to inspire confidence by the honesty of our dealings and systematic methods of business. We will ensure you prices that are low, and ship you goods that are of the highest quality. You will obtain the maximum amount of satisfaction with the minimum amount of trouble. Be sure and write us for our new catalogue to be ready March 1st, 1911. Dungan & Hunter, the mail-order grocers, 579 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



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**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

# The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

As we entered the door, all talking at once, there stood Martha Corlde herself, the stains of travel removed, clean, respectful, severe. I knew that she had a headache. Oh, why had she not gone comfortably to bed just that one night!

Father ejaculated, "Bless me!" then shook her cordially by the hand, never noticing that she was shocked; but in the evening meal and long fire-side confidences I again quite forgot her.

This will never do! While I have been day-dreaming they have brought the sand and dumped it in the wrong place!

## II. CONCERNING GARDENERS IN GENERAL

October 27. In my childhood's garden of dreams there was no room for a gardener. To me that name meant a being who was the interferer, not the mediator between oneself and mother earth, a man who tyrannized and sulked by turns; in spring was blatant and self-confident; in autumn, owing to divers mistakes, usually indignant with the quality of the soil, the slope of the land, the amount of rain, and the date of the coming of frost; in short, made us feel as if we had combined with nature to bring about his martyrdom, which he bore with something akin to triumph, enveloping himself with a halo of failures.

A gardener is of course a necessity to the very rich—those unfortunates whose possessions have expanded alike beyond their personal control and out of the range of the affections—to the overbusy, the ignorant and the irresponsible. These four classes may have a distinct yearning to grow flowers, fruits and vegetables, and yet from the causes named are unable to assume the joyful responsibility of so doing.

On the other hand, it is not needful personally to wield the spade that turns the soil, or trundle the barrow that carries the manure. Well directed brute force does this far more admirably, and digging and dragging make one's pen hand, or thimble finger (according to sex and employment) wretchedly stiff, besides causing a wicked extravagance in the matter of shoes and laundry work. But if one fails to pervade the planting and training with individuality, then is that garden like the proverbial egg without salt; and of such overdone, underdone, tasteless embryos there are plenty, and it is not people's fault if there are not more. It is merely because it is difficult to force nature into ungraceful attitudes or inharmonious colorings.

"I haven't seen anything like this for years. I've told Tomkins to plant fragrant things, but he says lemon verberna isn't used now, and mignonette makes the border lines uneven, but it doesn't do to thwart one's gardener you know," was the plaint of Mrs. Jenks-Smith, one of the summer colony on the bluff, when, upon her going into my garden after a professional visit to father, I hesitatingly offered her a great bunch of rose, apple and nutmeg geranium, annual wall flower, lemon verberna, mignonette and lavender sprigs.

When mother was here, we never had a real gardener. She came from a tranquil, old-time home of simpler days, the last child of all; and though her miniature makes her very lovely, a flower herself, father insists that to paint her expression would have been impossible. She brought with her the will and skill of garden craft as well as many plants that modern gardeners ignore though through their beauty, combined with their persistent permanence, their names are appearing once more in the seed catalogs.

The garden helper in her brief time was a cheerful man of all work who dug and delved as she guided him, and so

200 CASH PRIZES GIVEN AWAY. SEE CATALOG PAGE 5



SEE PAGE 5 OF OUR 1911 CATALOG FOR SPECIAL CASH PRIZE OFFER

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

# McKENZIE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED SEEDS

While **PURE SEED GRAIN** is recognized by every intelligent Agriculturist as a prime essential to profitable farming. It is also a conceded fact that the chief source of difficulty is the extreme shortage and very apparent scarcity of Pedigreed stocks.

Planters will avoid much disappointment and loss by ordering at once, as it is impossible for our large stocks to hold out much longer, in face of the present enormous demand.

**Pedigreed Seed Grain**

Price per bushel, f.o.b. Brandon Calgary  
McKenzie's Gold Standard  
Red Fife Wheat ..... \$1.65 \$1.90  
Special Strain Banner Oats ..... .90 1.05  
Six-Rowed Mensury Barley 1.10 1.10

**Selected Seed Grain**

Gilt Edge Red Fife Wheat \$1.50 \$1.65  
Gilt Edge Banner Oats ..... .80 .95  
Gilt Edge Six-Rowed Barley ..... .95 .95  
On quantities of 10 bushels or over deduct 5 cents per bushel from above prices.  
Cotton Bags 25 cents each

**Grasses, Clovers, Millets**

Never in years has there been such a scarcity of **GRASS SEED** as at present. Grass Seed Houses everywhere are making almost superhuman efforts to cover their shortages.

It is a certainty that prices will advance with the season. Next year bids fair to "No improvement." We caution customers to order early. Delay can only be measured by higher prices.

Price per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Brandon, Calgary:  
Timothy, Gold Standard ..... \$14.75 \$15.75  
Western Rye, Gold Standard 16.00 17.00  
Brome, Gold Standard ..... 14.00 15.00  
Clover, Common Red ..... 23.00 24.00  
Clover, Alsike ..... 22.25 23.50  
Alfalfa (Lucerne) Montana ..... 27.25 28.25  
Millet, Hungarian ..... 5.75 6.50  
Millet, German ..... 5.75 6.50  
Bags 25 cents each

**Catalog**

A postcard will bring our large handsome catalog of Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Field Grains, Grasses, Clovers, Garden Tools and Poultry Supplies.

**A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.**

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

EVERY GROWER OF SEEDS SHOULD TRY FOR OUR CASH PRIZES

# ECONOMY OF LABOR THE SECRET OF PROSPERITY

Have you as a practical farmer investigated what **LOUDEN'S PERFECT BARN AND STABLE EQUIPMENTS** will do for you in minimizing the labor problem and increasing your profits?

If you have not and are coming to the Bonspiel or the Farmers' Annual Convention at the Agricultural College, be sure to look us up, either in the Machinery Hall at the College or at our offices. Consult us, whether or not you are in immediate needs of Hay Tools for the barn or field use. Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, Pumps and Hardware Specialties. If you can't see us write for free catalogue.

**Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**

937 Logan Avenue

WINNIPEG,

MAN.

much of herself radiated from her nook under the Mother Tree, with its vista down the long walk on either side of which the flowers were planted, and was so wrought into the soil that it still remains after a lapse of twenty years of more or less motiveless experiment, to give the keynote to the garden of my life.

Though I was very young I remember perfectly the eagerness with which she watched for the seed catalogs, simple, convincing affairs lack-

ing the gaudy color horrors from which, happily, we seem to be able emerging.

When the lists had been duly made and reconsidered—for the seed-lists of enthusiasts always have to be cut down and reconstructed—they were mailed. The second rapture was when the parcels came. Oh, the delicious smell of the manila paper bags that the bulbs, and the damp, bog moss that wrapped growing roots, in which



# SEEDS OF QUALITY

FOR 1911

To Introduce Our Seeds

and to

Secure Names of Seed Buyers

we are making this

## SPECIAL OFFER

Fill in blank space below with names and addresses of ten (10) seed buyers; cut out and mail to us with ten cents (10c.) (stamps or silver), and we will mail to you a collection of your choice of varieties of ten packets of seeds and our book on vegetables, flower seeds and house plants, treating with seeds of highest quality and their culture.

NAME	POST OFFICE	PROVINCE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Sign your name.....

Post Office.....

Province .....

ATTACH NAMES OF SEED YOU WISH

**THE CAMPBELL FLORAL AND SEED CO.**  
CALGARY, ALTA.

# PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN AND FARM SEEDS

Garton's strains of the above have been grown from **SINGLE PLANTS** of **PROVED SUPERIORITY**, and are, therefore, truly **PEDIGREED BY ACTUAL BREEDING**, and not pedigreed by the lavish use of printers' ink and a fanning mill.

These strains are absolutely heavier producers than seed raised by the ordinary seed growers, and generally sold throughout the West.

### EVERYTHING A MAN COULD DESIRE

ELKHORN, MAN., 1910

Your new oat, Garton's No. 22, is everything a man could desire; produces the best of grain, good straw, free from smut and rust, and matures early. It is far superior to the Banner, which was my favorite previously.

Jas. Guild

### RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEM- SELVES

WINNIPEG, MAN., JAN. 6, 1911

I have a most beautiful stand of your new Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much and shall sow less per acre next spring.

Chas. C. Castle

**SAVE MONEY** and produce **HEAVIER CROPS** of finer quality by **SOWING PEDIGREED SEEDS**. Before placing your order for your requirements next Spring, write for "Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911," which fully describes with 20 illustrations the Garton System of Farm Plant Breeding, and also their Pedigreed strains of seed grain, alfalfa, clover, grass and root seed.

If you wish to get more from your land you cannot afford to be without this 32-page, 7 x 10 inch book. **IT IS FREE**. Send for it now. There is sure to be a rush and our supply will not last long.

The **Garton Pedigree Seed Co.**  
454 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# A Real Snap IN A Cream Separator

The Melotte Cream Separator Company have a few machines in all sizes of the famous "Melotte" on sale at a **VERY GREAT REDUCTION** on original price.

For the real work of **clean skimming**, these machines are perfect. They have never been used. The only reason for this sacrifice is that in a few cases the paint has been slightly scratched. For all practical purposes, they are as sound and effective as the last machine made. During

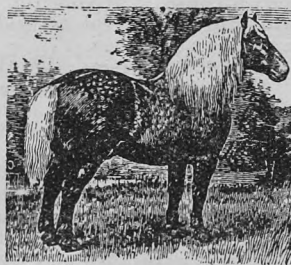
## Bonspiel Week

this positively unique opportunity will be available in the Winnipeg warehouse, where the very latest models will also be shown. **DON'T FAIL** to seize this chance, and if you cannot call, ask your local dealer to secure one for you, or write us direct for full description and prices.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

**Melotte Cream Separator Co.**

312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



## BREEDERS' SALE

**400 HORSES 400**

In Colliseum, Bloomington, Ill.

**Feb. 28, March 1, 2, 3, 1911**

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
We Will Sell

**350 IMPORTED AND NATIVE BRED REGISTERED**

Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale  
Stallions and Mares

**100 HEAD** of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day  
**150 HEAD** of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year  
**150 HEAD** of the **BEST** Registered Mares that ever went in an auction ring

**50 HEAD** of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old  
**100 REG. STALLIONS** of the very choicest of breeding and individuality  
**ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1911**, we will sell 100 head of **Registered Trotters, Grade Draft, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings**.

**50 SHETLAND PONIES** from the best breeders in the state. Stallions, Mares and Geldings for your wife and children to drive.

**BREEDERS' SALE COMPANY,**

C. W. HURT, Manager

Arrowsmith,

Illinois



# Consumption Book



**FREE**

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1646 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.



## LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's**

**Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## SUMMER FALLOWING

About the time that this work should be done our farmers are usually very busy, and therefore it behooves them to get the work done as quickly as possible. The quickest and best way to do this work is with a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator. This tool is made in four, five six, seven, eight and nine foot lengths, and they thoroughly turn over the ground the entire length of the machines. The reason for this is that the discs are set at a permanent angle to the line of draft and every disc cuts from its front edge to the rear edge of its neighbor. Therefore they leave no spaces between the discs that are not thoroughly stirred. Then, too, each harrow is provided with a center-cut disc which takes out the center. Each disc and drag bar is independent in action and provided with strong spring pressure and more or less pressure can be had by means of the powerful levers. Depth of cut is also regulated by this means, assisted by the ground wheels. Any boy who can manage a team can operate a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator, and do more work in a day with one harrow and one team than two men and two teams can do with plows. Send for a Superior Wheel Disc Harrow booklet to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, King and James Sts., Winnipeg, read all about it, and then tell your implement dealer to let you see one. If he cannot do it, let the makers know and they will see that you get one. This harrow is fully warranted to do everything claimed for it.

I remember once finding a cranberry plant with a berry, and thus learning that the red fruit did not grow upon a tree like cherries, as I had thought! These two odors are among my primary memories, not to be forgotten any more than I could forget mother's way of lingering over my name as she pronounced it, the skylight in her eyes, of the purple blue of the fringed gentian, or the expression of father's face when on coming home from a long morning ride he found mother among her flowers. She would bring him a welcome bit of luncheon and some cooling drink, as he rested under the old apple tree while she listened to his report of various happenings and I absorbed scraps of food and conversation alike.

I never again saw that look in his eyes after mother went away, but one day its counterpart flashed from Evan's, and then I knew that we loved each other without a spoken word.

From that time on father, with his increasing practice and the hospital to direct, had little time to give to outdoor details. He saw that the horses were always in good condition, for this was always a matter of life or death to some one. He fed his dogs and clung to them for their silent friendship, as he sat in his study with his books, or, with his gun, strode off up through the stubble fields of an October morning; and he always liked to have a posy on his mantel-shelf or writing table.

(To be continued)

## TRADE NOTES

### THE GROWING WEST

While newspapers and magazines chronicle the fleeting events and preserve them for future generations, the magnificent buildings, like that just completed by A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., the big Brandon seed house, stand as real monuments of achievements, which paint the vivid pictures of sacrifice, thrift, effort and the will to overcome, necessary to surmount the ladder of commercial success. Standing seven stories high, or eight floors, including basement, size 60 x 120 feet, it is equal to many of the finest office buildings, and eclipses most buildings used for warehouse purposes. It is built of reinforced concrete throughout, even the stairways, and has wire-glass windows, copper doors, automatic fire appliances, and is up-to-date to the smallest detail.

The first two floors are of Bedford white stone, set upon a marble base, provide a splendid setting for the deep rich maroon-colored brick and burnished metal window casings. Within the mammoth pillars and long, wide floors, the high ceilings, the mechanical devices, the two fine elevators, newest and latest equipment, are all planned for utility, economy of space, and accurate and rapid work. It is recog-

nized as one of the finest in Brandon, if not in the entire West.

Starting in a small way fifteen years ago a seed business which has grown to gigantic proportions, this new building with its modern equipment and improved facilities, A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., is now the best equipped seed house and greatest seed selling center in the Canadian West. Having a house at Brandon and Calgary, located in the heart of the greatest agricultural country of the world, the seed buying West can proudly boast of having at their very door, as it were, a source of pure seed supply equal to the best the world affords. The catalog for 1911 is a work of art. It is just out, and is free for the asking. It carries its message to those who must have the best in seeds, tells all about the new building, the growth of the business and has illustrations of the many buildings used. It is replete with engravings of vegetables and flowers and masterful descriptions, giving evidence that the specializing and selection of seeds best suited to the Canadian West, studied to the smallest detail, have given McKenzie's seeds "a distinction of their own."

### THAT BOLTLESS PLOW SHARE

Prospects are bright for several thousand farmers in all parts of the prairie provinces to rid themselves of the nuisance of removing bolts in changing plow shares. The Implement Specialties Corporation have met with flattering success, and a large sale of the boltless Parks-Coughlin plowshare fastener is assured. The fact that plows are used wherever soil is tilled makes it advisable to take precautions to save time and trouble in the use of that implement.

It was by accident that the boltless fastener became a reality. The inventor happened to have a sprung plow share one day while at work. It could not be brought to place for the insertion of the bolt. A crude fastener was made to serve the purpose. From this inventive turn the present perfected boltless plowshare was developed. It has been tested under all kinds of soil and conditions, and works as well in gumbo sod or sand as in fine loam. Even stony land finds it quite at home. It can be attached to more

## SEE THE BEST FIRST

Our local representative in your town will be pleased to show you a

## SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

inside and out, and to explain fully why it is later than, different from and superior to all others. No disks or other contraptions. Wears a lifetime. Many times easier to wash, produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as others.



When you can so easily see the World's Best cream separator, why waste time on any "peddler's" or other (so called) cheap machine? A Tubular is cheap because it lasts you a lifetime, and is guaranteed forever by the oldest cream separator concern on this continent. But inferior machines are very expensive, because they last only about 1 year on the average. You can own and use a Sharple's Dairy Tubular cheaper than any other separator built. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 186, and the name of our local representative, and prove it for yourself by seeing the Tubular.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

than 80 per cent. of the plows now in use.

An attractive advertisement appears on another page. Write the manufacturers for particulars.

### BON-TON'S OFFER

Catalog houses in Eastern Canada find a good market for their wares in the prairie provinces. Among the several who have made use of space in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE this year is the Bon-Ton Company of Quebec, P. Q. On page 96 of our issue of January

## BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

We have just received a cable from our headquarters in Antwerp, Belgium, informing us that two carloads of Belgian and Percheron MARES, and one carload of Percheron STALLIONS, will leave the old country in the beginning of February. These horses will be exhibited for sale at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs in March next.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED IN THE OLD COUNTRY AND CANADA

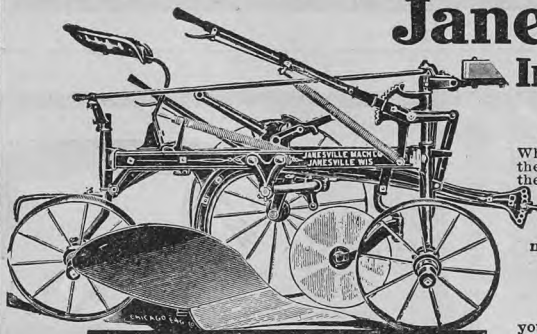
**WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY BECAUSE**

- We sell direct from breeder to purchaser
- We have no travelling expenses, no interpreters in the old country to pay
- We select all our Stallions and Mares personally
- We have shipped during 25 years over 3,000 Percherons and Belgians to the United States
- We are the actual suppliers to the Quebec Government
- We ship them in large quantities and are satisfied with a small profit
- We have in all 50 head to select from at our barns in Regina

Before you buy, SEE our horses, Get our prices and Compare

**E. POOTMANS & SONS, REGINA**  
Corner 8th and Cameron, near the Exhibition Grounds

## Janesville Plows Win Again In Farmers Own Plowing Matches At Wheatland, Ill., and Again At Big Rock, Ill.



Ten Thousand Farmers witnessed the overwhelming Janesville Plow victories last September. While you may not be interested in the many victories of the Janesville, you are interested in getting the plow that will do the best work for you—for the longest term of years. Janesville has proved their value and superiority.

The contests at Wheatland and at Big Rock are promoted and run by farmers. They offer their own prizes and have absolute control. They are in no way interested in advancing the interests of any particular manufacturer. Only farmers with their own plows are allowed to enter. The sole object of these contests is to create a sentiment for better plowing and better farming. And the many Janesville victories are

## The Best Proof of Highest Quality

If you look carefully into the materials, the construction and the principle used in the Janesville you will know why they repeatedly outclass all other plows. Simply trip the "lift" with your foot and the horses pull the plow bottom into the ground at the start and out of the furrow at the end. The point of the plow bottom always goes in and comes out first just like the walking plow, because the movement is just like your arms. In entering the ground the heel of the plow bottom is held up—so the point must go down. In leaving the ground, the heel of the bottom is held down, so the point must come out of the ground first. This Janesville feature eliminates the objections to the foot-lift as compared with the hand-lift. You have absolute control of plow bottom at any position between the highest and lowest points of action in the Janesville. Our simple, effective, self-leveling device is something that all plow-makers have tried to get for years, but only we have succeeded. There are many other reasons for Janesville superiority.

## Send Postal For All Janesville Books

We will give you the name of our dealer in your town so you can see the Janesville. We also make the famous Janesville Walking Plows, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disk Cultivators, Disk Harrows and Janesville Corn Planters. When you write for Janesville Plow Book, say whether you are interested in any of our other implements. We'll gladly send you all the Janesville books free—postage prepaid. Send postal or letter, now to

THE JANESVILLE MACHINE COMPANY

11 King Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

### List of Winnings At Wheatland 1910

Sweepstakes Prizes, for the best work done by any plow in any class. First, Second and Third Prizes in Post Graduate class—First Prize in Boy's Class under 15 years. First and Third Prizes in Prize Winner's Class—Second and Third Prizes in Riding Plow Class—Second Prize in Boys' Class under 17 years.

### At Big Rock 1910

Sweepstakes Prize—won by a Janesville for the fourth time in succession. First, Second and Third Prizes in Prize Winner's Class. First and Second Prizes in Men's Riding Class. Janesville Plows were not entered in any other classes at Big Rock. The above is the most complete victory ever won by a plow and caps the climax to a series of big winnings in years past. The record of the Janesville is proof that they are the world's best plows.



# GOOD SEEDS ARE SCARCE

AND HIGH PRICED THIS YEAR. THE OTHER SORT ARE PLENTIFUL AS EVER.

## WHICH DO YOU PROPOSE TO GET?

If you want the best it is possible to grow, such as you can rely upon to produce the choicest vegetables and the most beautiful flowers, you should try our seeds. Those who used our seeds last season had the best of gardens. We have numbers of testimonials and no complaints.

We will be pleased to mail you our

## Catalogue for 1911

which is complete with the choicest and hardiest of

## Seeds-Trees-Shrubs-Plants

In This Catalogue

## Messrs. Sutton & Sons

Offer Some of Their

## World Famed Choice Seeds

(varieties best adapted for use in this climate)

Send us your name and address before placing your order elsewhere.

We would draw your special attention to the Nursery section of our Catalogue. All trees, etc., listed are hardy northern-grown, and can be thoroughly relied upon.

## PATMORE NURSERY CO.

BRANDON, MAN.

Special Agents for Sutton & Sons, Reading, England

18, they had a very attractive advertisement offering choice lines of white-wear at popular prices. Their big catalog offers other bargains just as good. Delivery charges are paid to any part of Canada, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Get their catalog and study your needs and the service they propose giving you.

### UNION BANK OF CANADA

It has been announced that the United Empire Bank, whose headquarters have been in Toronto, will be merged with the Union Bank of Canada, with head office in Quebec.

The United Empire Bank was established in 1906. It has a paid-up capital of a little over half a million, and eighteen branches in Ontario. Though perfectly sound and ably managed the bank found it difficult to make headway against the natural preference of depositors and business men for its larger and stronger competitors. The directors have therefore wisely decided to cast in their lot with the Union Bank of Canada.

This will give the Union Bank assets of over \$50,000,000, with more than 220 branches in Canada. As none of the branches of the United Empire Bank, except in Toronto, duplicate those of the Union Bank, they will be continued with practically their present staffs, as Union Bank branches. The directorate of the United Empire Bank will form an advisory board for Ontario, of the Union Bank, similar to the advisory board at Winnipeg for the Western provinces, which has worked out so satisfactorily.

### SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET

The outdoor closet is responsible for many serious illnesses. Parker & Whyte have overcome this defect of home life for inhabitants of the Canadian West by producing a sanitary chemical closet in which a liquid chemical, costing \$2.00 a gallon, keeps down odors and removes danger to health. Their system renders an indoor closet possible without waterworks and sewage. So great is their faith that this new system will be given on 30 days

## LEARN BY MAIL TO Stuff Birds

Write for FREE Book and Animals Today

tan hides, make rugs, etc. Most interesting art in the world. Learn it right at home by mail, in your spare time. **GET OUR Taxidermy Book FREE**

It tells all about our school and how we teach this fine business by mail—and the book is absolutely FREE. Make big profits in your spare time. Save your fine trophies. Decorate your home with beautiful specimens. You will be delighted with our beautiful book for it tells you all about taxidermy. Send for the free book today. Northwestern School of Taxidermy, 5022 Rox Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

## Save Time and Seed



Guaranteed to do more and better broadcast work with any kind of grain or grass seed than any other Seed Sower. Saves time and labor; gives bigger crops. Pays for itself many times over yearly, although it is the highest priced sower. Made of iron, steel and brass. Lasts a lifetime. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver the Cahoon to any express office east of the Rocky Mountains on receipt of \$5. Seed Sowers' Manual tells how to save seed and get bigger crops. It's free. Send for it.

GOODSELL CO., 19 Main St., Antrim, N. H.

## FERRY'S SEEDS

To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's Seeds are best because they never fail in yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere.

FERRY'S 1911 Seed Annual

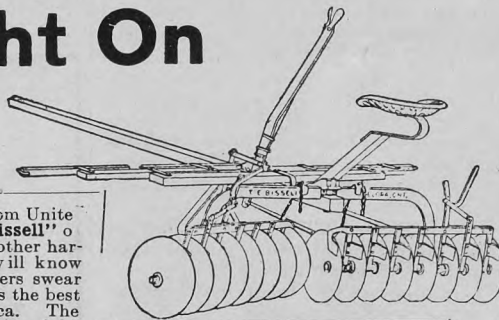
Free on request

D. M. FERRY & CO., WINNIPIC, ONT.

## The Plates Stay Tight On The "Bissell"

You'll like to cultivate your land with the "Bissell" Harrow, because the plates stay tight under all conditions. The "Bissell" is constructed in such a way that the malleable axle nuts can be drawn up so tight it is impossible for the heavy square axles to spring or stretch. Consequently, the plates have no chance to work loose. They have to remain tight.

We ask farmers from United States to test the "Bissell" on the same land with other harrows. Then they will know why Canadian farmers swear that the "Bissell" is the best harrow in America. The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because it cuts easier, pulverizes better, has no neck weight and does the work quicker. Our harrow booklet explains its construction. Send to Dept. A for it. And be sure to remember that the genuine "Bissell" has the name "Bissell" stamped on each harrow.



T. E. Bissell Company, Ltd., Elora, Ont.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Ltd. Sole Agents - WINNIPEG

## BANNERMAN'S ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

\$114.00 SET ARMY POLE HARNESS \$21.85  
Army Saddles \$3.00 up  
Army Shelter Tents 1.00 up  
Army Uniforms, new 1.25 up  
7-Shot Rifle Carbine 3.50  
Old Side-Arm Pistols .50 up  
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SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR FREE CIRCULAR

Largest stock Government Auction Bargains in the world. 16 acres required for its storage. 364-page catalogue, over 4,000 illustrations of army and navy auction goods. Regular Military Encyclopedia. Mailed for 15 cents (stamp). CANNONS, FLAGS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, SPEARS, DRUMS, ETC. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

## STOCKMEN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ADVERTISING

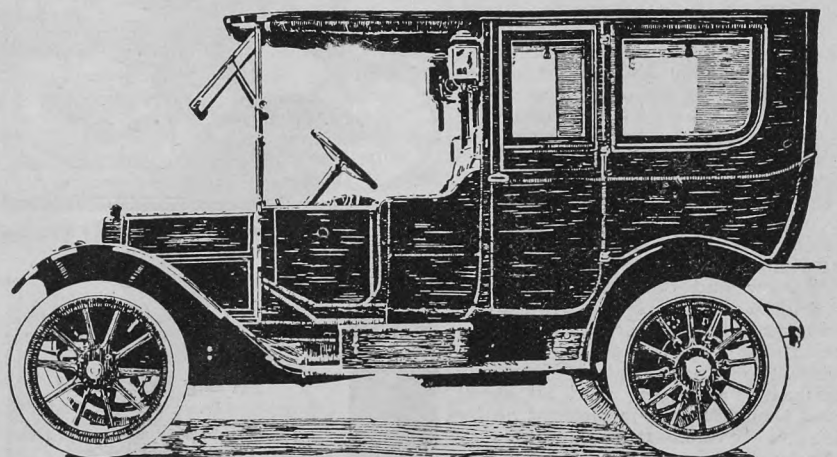
FREE UPON REQUEST

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

## Arrange to Visit the EATON MOTOR SHOW

February 13th to 18th

MAIN FLOOR





# Had Severe Pains In Back. Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor.

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

## "SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



96 Munn Ave., Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1910. Some time ago I purchased a horse, believing him to be a real good one. At the time I did not know that he had been fired and blistered. He became very lame from a Bone Spavin, and the prospect was not very favorable, owing to his advanced age. However, having a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" on hand, of which I had used very little in satisfactorily curing Puffs on another horse, I ventured to think it would help the spavin on my new purchase. I was ashamed to drive the horse in the daytime, he was so lame. I used about half the bottle. Suddenly the horse forgot his lameness, and to this day he acts and goes as sound as a colt. Now should you want a recommendation you are at liberty to refer to me. Jos. Wm. Burton.

**\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed CONTRACT.**

This is a binding CONTRACT and protects purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-bone, (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoebill, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lamenesses and letters from prominent business men, bankers, farmers and horse owners the world over on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid. Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horne Street, Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N.Y.

### You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

## ABSORBINE

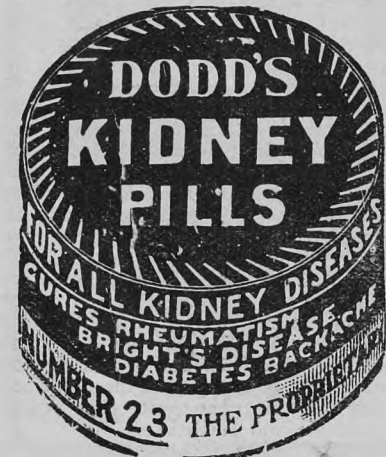
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or direct. Book 4 free.

Mr. R. H. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta., writes Nov. 19th, 1907: "I used your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year-old colt and have cleared it off."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S L.L., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros Co Ltd Vancouver.

trial, and if it does not prove absolutely satisfactory it can be returned at their expense, and the purchase price will be refunded.

This closet is made in two sizes. It is of germ-proof sheet metal, with birch top finished in mahogany. The tank is taken from the front without removing the cover. There is nothing complicated. When the lid is down,



a cushion top makes it air-tight. It can be placed in any part of the home without excavating or plumbing. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. A guarantee goes with every closet. Every home should have one. Read Parker & Whyte's advertisement on another page, and get their booklet containing description, prices, testimonials, etc., Perhaps you can arrange to call on them while in Winnipeg.

## MORE PROFITS BY BETTER SHELTER

If more farmers would seriously take into consideration the amount of profits they forfeit every winter from poorly housed stock they would lose very little time in remedying such defects. It has been conclusively proven that cattle and poultry when housed in dry quarters, free from dampness and intense cold, remain in healthier condition than under less favorable conditions. Cows keep weight and give larger yields, and hens lay better when shelter is afforded them.

The cost of properly fixing up the quarters is not so great as would at first be supposed. No heating is necessary, and if the stables and poultry houses are in fair condition all that is necessary is a good, sound, substantial roofing. Genasco Ready Roofing is moisture-proof and a non-conductor of heat and cold, and gives lasting protection. It is better adapted for this purpose than other roofing materials, and costs no more. It is made of genuine Trinidad Lake asphalt—the great natural waterproofer and is not affected by rain, sun, snow, ice or any climatic condition.

Any handy man can easily lay Genasco Roofing—all the tools required are a hammer and a pair of shears. The chief difficulty with most ready-made roofings is to obtain a perfectly watertight seam. The Kant-leak Kleet supplied with Genasco is the greatest device ever invented for this purpose. It insures a perfectly waterproof seam and does away with the use of smeary, unsightly cement, and gives the roof an attractive appearance. Ask your dealer for Genasco Roofing with the Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll.

If you don't know the dealer in your neighborhood who carries it, write to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and they will send you his name and address and also a copy of their useful and instructive "Good Roof Guide Book."

\* \* \*

Here is a story in which the bishop alluded to is supposed to have been the bishop of London. The eminent ecclesiastic was staying the week end with friends, and on Monday morning he was playing a young man whom he could usually beat a single at lawn tennis, and was faring badly.

"I simply can't stand your service to-day, my boy," said the bishop, with frank generosity.

"Tit for tat, then," replied the impertinent youth; "for I couldn't stand yours yesterday."

## STOCK GOSSIP

J. D. McGregor has issued a catalog giving descriptions, breeding and prices for some of the choice Aberdeen-Angus cattle now on sale. Some select animals are offered at attractive figures.

\* \* \*

Bryce & Sons report that Doune Lodge Clydesdales are coming through the winter in good shape. Since 1906 this stud has won seventeen sweepstakes at the three leading Western shows, starting with Perpetual Motion in 1906 and coming through with a championship in stallions or fillies every year to the performance of Revelanta's Heir at the spring shows at Brandon and Regina.

### UPPER MAKES SALES

A letter from W. E. & R. C. Upper announces that their second shipment will arrive the first week in February. It is also stated that more horses have been sold during December and January than went last season in January, February and March. Melvin Woods, of Hardisty, Alta., took a fine Percheron stallion.

Leaving aside general stock matters

# BLUE RIBBON TEA

AND



All other BLUE RIBBON GOODS, the Coffee, the Baking Powder, the Extracts and the Jelly Powder, are easily in a class by themselves. They are famous as the Pure Food Family—the family that is guaranteed to please. If they don't please you your money will be cheerfully refunded. Try them.



## Special Seeds For Western Canada

### First-Early Second-Early Main-Crop

GRAINS, GRASSES, CLOVERS,  
VEGETABLES, FLOWERS

The Pick of 35 years' Field Tests

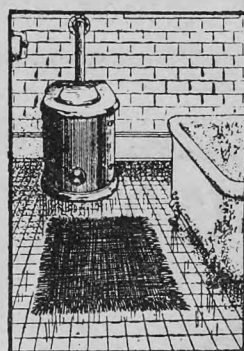
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free; also

Free to Customers the following Booklets:

1. "Alfalfa and how to grow it."
2. "Rape—Its uses and how to grow it."
3. "How to grow the best onions."
4. "How to grow sweet peas."
5. "Lawns—How to build, repair and maintain."

## Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

### WINNIPEG.



## "PARKYTE" IMPROVED

(Trade Mark Registered)

## SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSETS

No Water, No Plumbing, No Excavating, No Burning, No Traps, or other useless appliances to break or get out of order.

"PARKYTE" is the only Chemical Closet on the market that is giving satisfaction, and the only one that has earned the name of SANITARY. It is

recognized everywhere as being the "STANDARD OF QUALITY" and carries the endorsement of the leading Health Inspectors, Physicians and Architects in the Dominion, as well as thousands of satisfied users.

With "PARKYTE" Closets all rural districts can have modern conveniences. Write for catalog.

### PARER & WHYTE, Limited

We would be pleased to have you call upon us during Bonspiel week at our Head Office, 1203 McARTHUR BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Branches: ( 61 St. James St., Montreal  
49 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto  
5-6 Crown Building, Calgary



# SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

BI-CENTENARY 1910

HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Special Discounts

on Quality Furs and

### Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Apparel

WITH the unsullied name of nearly half a century in handling and marketing the very best of the world's fur products we are offering special reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent. in every department of our business.

#### Ladies' Furs

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats—Best quality, 50 inches long, semi-fitting. Reg. \$500 For. . . . . \$375

Persian Lamb Coats—30 and 32 inches long. Regular \$225. For. . . . . \$160

Ladies' Fine Hudson Seal Coats—50 inches long, shawl or notched collar. Regular \$225. For. . . . . \$167.50

Ladies' Black Russian Pony Coats—48 and 50 inches long. Regular \$90. For. . . . . \$60

Alaska Sable Stoles—Wide on shoulders, trimmed tails and paws. Regular \$65. For. . . . . \$48.75

Large Pillow Muff to Match. Regular \$35. For. . . . . \$26.25

American Sable Stole—New design, wide on shoulders. Reg. \$25. For. . . . . \$18

Large Rug Muff to Match—Regular \$18. For. . . . . \$14.40

#### Men's Furs

Men's Fine Coon Coats—50 and 52 inches long, very dark, full furred skins. Regular up to \$125. For. . . . . \$77.50

Men's Plucked Beaver Coat—Fine dark skins. Regular \$300. For. . . . . \$240

Men's Fur-lined Coats—Fine broadcloth shell, natural Canadian mink lining, Labrador otter shawl collar. Regular \$365. For. . . . . \$290

Black Beaver and Melton Coats—Muskrat lining, otter or Persian lamb collar. Reg. \$75. For. . . . . \$47.50

Chamois and Satin-lined Coats—Broadcloth shells, Persian lamb collar. Regular \$85. For. . . . . \$60

MEN'S CAPS, COLLARS AND GAUNTLETS AT SPECIAL SALE REDUCTIONS

#### Ladies' Suits

Man-Tailored Suits—New York styles; some strictly plain, others with trimmed coats and plain or pleated skirts. Regular \$35 and \$40. For. . . . . \$24.50

#### Ladies' Coats

Imported Tweed Coats and Ulsters of exceptional character, real Scotch and Irish makes, in brown, green and grey mixtures. Regular values \$35 and \$40. For. . . . . \$19.50

#### Ladies' Waists

Persian silks, veiled in chiffon, chiffons over net, and fancy net over silk. All popular shades. Newest styles. Regular \$6.50 for. . . . . \$3.75

This offering, especially in view of the exceptional QUALITY of the goods we manufacture and stock, represents the very best VALUE obtainable in Canada.

### BONSPIEL VISITORS

should not fail to call and see us. We positively assure them that they will not be importuned to buy. Our goods are marked in plain figures and are their own silent salesmen.

#### MAIL ORDERS

for these goods will be carefully and promptly filled and we GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Write for Catalogue N.W. and revised price list as per "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Fairweather & Co., Limited

297-299 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

TORONTO

MONTREAL

MENTION "THE ADVOCATE" WHEN ANSWERING ADS.

for a moment, Messrs. Upper write: "We consider your Christmas number a very fine production."

#### BREDT'S CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

There are few farmers in the Canadian West who do not associate the name of Paul M. Bredt & Sons with choice Clydesdales and Shorthorns. In this issue this firm again announces that many valuable animals are ready for inspection, and will be sold at reasonable prices. For several years horses and cattle from Golden West Stock Farm have been to the front in the lists of prize awards at leading shows and exhibitions. By selecting the best from the progeny of prize winning animals they have built up a stud and a herd second to none in Canada.

The famous stallion, Trojan, still heads the stud. He has been champion and grand champion several times. Baron of Edenwold won many honors in the Canadian-bred classes, and also got to the top in the open class. He has the size and quality wanted in this country. Middleman, the grand champion at Calgary last year, is doing well and has developed to an enormous size. Lord Watson, a four-year-old, is a big, strong-boned horse, by Labori. Kilty, by Revelanta, also is a choice two-year-old. And there are many other fine stallions. The females comprise such specimens as Irene, Ruby Rose and Pirene, the kind of matrons that raise select foals.

In Shorthorns, Messrs. Bredt have a selection of 125 head in which there are no culls. Inferior animals always are disposed of to the butcher. The younger stock is sired by Admiral Chesterfield and Prime Favorite.

Those interested in Clydesdales or Shorthorns should visit Golden West Stock Farm at Edenwold. Arrangements easily can be made to have a rig meet you at Balgonie station. You will receive courteous treatment, whether you buy or not.

### QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

**GENERAL**  
Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

#### FIGHTING WILD OATS

I am offered a farm, excellent soil, but wild oats are scattered all over it, and I wish to know whether there is any likelihood of my getting rid of them should I buy the property.—A. P.

Ans.—Wild oats are a very noxious weed and difficult to eradicate. Even with the best management it requires several years' work before they can be exterminated. Our large wheat fields encourage the spread of this weed, because the wild oat, ripening before the wheat is harvested, scatter all over the field and come up in the next year's grain crop.

A regular crop rotation is one of the best means of checking the spread of this pest. This should include two or three years of grass. A grass crop prevents the wild oats from going to seed. In addition to this the summerfallowing should be very carefully done, and all the stubble land disked directly after harvest, thus covering up the scattered weed seeds and encouraging them to grow at the very first opportunity.

By following these suggestions and sowing only clean seed you should have no difficulty in eventually greatly reducing, if not totally eradicating the wild oats, but do not purchase the farm unless you are determined to go to one trouble and expense to combat this weed.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

#### VETERINARIANS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Give me a list of the legal veterinarians for Saskatchewan, and the different rates they are allowed to charge.—L. A. E.

Ans.—The list of qualified veterinarians for Saskatchewan appears in

### VERY SHORT AND RIGHT TO THE POINT

#### Frank Miller Tells Why He Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills

He used them for Rheumatism, Heart Disease and Lumbago, and they went right to the root of his troubles. Elkmouth, B. C., January 30.—(Special).—Frank Miller, section foreman on the railroad here, whose work exposes him to all kinds of weather, has discovered that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sovereign remedy for those Kidney ills that almost invariably follow neglected colds.

"For four years I suffered from Lumbago, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, brought on from a cold," says Mr. Miller, "And I got the very best results from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I freely recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from these diseases."

Short and to the point, that statement, isn't it? But it is just like Dodd's Kidney Pills. They go right to the point. They cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means good circulation and renewed life and energy all over the body.

Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure disease. They tone up the whole body and make a man feel that he has been given a new lease of life. That's why people all over Canada are shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the first issue of every month. Following is the tariff of fees as supplied by the secretary:

1. Surgical operations \$ 5.00 to \$10.00
2. Parturition . . . . . 10.00 to 25.00
3. Removing placenta . . . . . 5.00

### Ask Yourself These Questions

And find out if you have kidney disorders. Also make this test

Have you pains in the back over the kidneys?

Have you urinary disorders?

Do you suffer from severe headaches, dizziness or defective eyesight?

Is the skin dry and harsh?

Are you failing in health and strength and suffering from rheumatic pains or swelling of the limbs?

These are a few of the symptoms of kidney disease, and here is the test.

If the urine after standing for twenty-four hours is cloudy, milky or has particles floating about in it, or if there is a sediment in the bottom of the vessel, your kidneys are diseased.

There is no time to lose in beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Delay means the development of Bright's disease, and you do not want to take any chances with that. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will help you more quickly than any treatment you can obtain, and that is one reason why they are so successful and popular.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, South Augusta, Grenville county, Ont., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are an excellent medicine." This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emmett, Baptist minister, of Brockville, Ont.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box. These are for your protection against imitations and substitutes.



**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Tendon,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites.  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Fistula and Poll Evil




Any person, however inexperienced,  
can readily cure either disease with  
**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors  
have abandoned. Easy and simple; no  
cutting; just a little attention every fifth  
day—and your money refunded if it ever  
fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,  
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All  
particulars given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser.**

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six  
pages, covering more than a hundred  
veterinary subjects. Durably bound,  
indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario


## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



is the remedy you  
can depend on. No  
other preparation  
has done so much  
for the horse and  
the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin  
Cure has saved millions of dollars for  
thousands of owners during the  
past 40 years. It is the quick, sure,  
safe cure that never fails to give  
the best results even when all other  
treatment may prove a failure.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



cures Spavin, Curb,  
Splint, Ringbone,  
Swellings, Bony  
Growth, Cuts,  
Sprains, Bruises  
and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin  
Cure makes a complete and lasting  
cure because it cures the cause of the  
trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs  
because it does not blister.

## Every Medicine Shelf



should have a bot-  
tle of Kendall's  
Spavin Cure—the  
best liniment in  
the world for man  
and beast. No tell-  
ing when you will  
need it. Get it now and you will  
have the right remedy when the  
emergency arises.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all  
dealers. Ask for free copy of our  
book "A Treatise On The Horse"—  
or write us.

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

4. Reducing inversion of uterus . . . . . 5.00 to 10.00
  5. Dressing teeth . . . . . 1.00 to 5.00
  6. Examination for soundness (per horse) . . . . . 5.00
  7. Consultation with veterinary surg. . . . . 5.00
  8. Consultation at office . . . . . 1.00 up
  9. Consultation by letter . . . . . 2.00
  10. Visits in town (medicine extra) . . . . . 1.00 to 3.00
  11. Mileage (per mile) . . . . . 1.00
  12. Detention per hour after first hour . . . . . 1.00
- Note.—From 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. on 11 and 12, the charge is 50 per cent. extra.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

### VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### DEBILITY

1. A horse, eight years old, about 1,300 pounds, was sweating in stall at nights during all November, when the temperature was 10 to 20 above zero. Starting from December, he doesn't sweat any more, but he gets fifty per cent. poorer than the other horses on the same feed. When fed oats, they go through unchewed. His teeth were dressed in November, but that did not remove the trouble. Also, he was treated with good condition powders and with turpentine and linseed oil, and good physic for worms. He has a good appetite all the time and is used for slight work.

2. If feeding horse chopped oats, what is the best method to give them, dry or in water?

3. Is there any cure for sweeny?

4. What is the best remedy for corns in horses' hoofs?—E. F.

Ans.—1. Your horse is suffering from debility. Give gentle exercise daily, feed on a mixed diet, say oats and a bran mash daily, unless it produces a laxative effect. See that your stable is well ventilated. Give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times daily.

2. Feed chopped oats dry.

3. Sweeny usually is the result of some foot trouble. Some cases are curable and others are not.

4. To relieve corns keep the foot well pared down, shod regularly and usually with a bar shoe. Keep the feet soft, either with poultice or foot baths.

### ACONITE POISONING

Please explain in your paper how a horse acts when dying from an overdose of tincture of aconite.—G. F.

Ans.—Overdoses produce the following symptoms: Great muscular weakness, irregular and labored respirations, slow and weak pulse, becoming rapid and weaker near the end; gulping frothy saliva, attempts at vomiting, clammy sweats; animal goes down and dies from paralysis of the heart and lungs, with or without convulsions.

### PRESSURE ON THE BRAIN OR CORD

Three-year-old colt took sick, apparently at first with a stiff neck; was that way for about a week. Then, one night after having been out in pasture came into corral, staggered around for a while and fell; was unable to rise for about twenty-four hours, then managed to gain his feet, but wobbled and rolled all around when he tried to walk. His bowels for the first twenty-four hours were very relaxed and not natural. Is a little better of wobbling now, but not much; was first sick about a month ago; eats and drinks well, and is in good condition; never was sick before in his life; was fed on hay, green oat straw and a little oats.

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-men because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

39

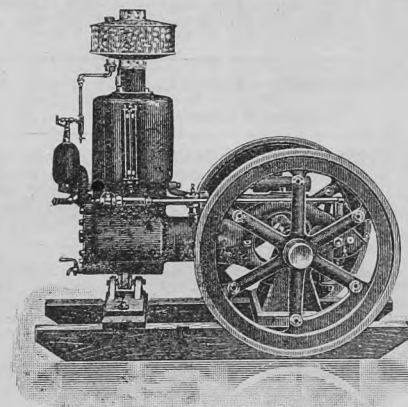
## Greater Profit---Less Labor

### Lots of Leisure

assured to the farmer who uses a

## Stickney

### Gasoline Engine



The very best general purpose engine for farm work. The most easily operated, the most effective and the BEST VALUE

of all power machines is the positive testimony of the men who are using it and who have experimented with others. Winter or Summer it never balks, and it is essentially the COLD WEATHER ENGINE.

THE SAME INVARIABLE TESTIMONY IS GIVEN TO THE

## "Flour City" Gasoline Tractor

No type of traction engine will give you more perfect and profitable results in SPRING PLOWING. Having done your own work it will bring in a large revenue from what it will do for the neighbors.

### TWICE GOLD MEDAL WINNER AT WINNIPEG

Write at once for catalogue and testimonials of our full line of Windmills for Pumping or Driving Machinery, Armstrong-Quam, Howell or Dempster Well Drilling and Boring Machinery, Aylmer Pumps and Standard Scales; also the new Aylmer Pitless Scales, Toronto Grain Grinders and Saw Frames in all sizes; Toronto Iron and Wood Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, Steel Tanks and Troughs, Wood Tanks, Cow Basins and Stanchions, Belting, Well Casing, Pipe and Fittings.

## Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY



# BOVRIL

## Feeds and Nourishes

BOVRIL is concentrated prime beef. It makes rich red blood and gives natural warmth.

Drink BOVRIL; it fortifies the system and maintains health.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

**TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FARMERS**—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

**WANTED**—Young cattle and cows and heavy draft young stallion. Write for particulars. Mark Williams, Fort Pitt, Sask.

**WANTED**—A position on ranch or farm by experienced man and wife to take full charge. Arthur Smith, Lethbridge P. O., Alberta.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, Banner, 35c., in car lots. Sample mailed. D. Jameson, Newdale, Man.

**LOBSTER AND SHRIMP** are mental tooth-picks. Slow train through Saskatchewan is funny fiction and philosophy. 64-page book by mail, 13 cents. W. Klein, publisher, Regina, Sask.

**PORT HAMMOND, B. C.**, 24 miles from Vancouver, on main line of C. P. R. This is the choicest spot of British Columbia, and intending purchasers of fruit or dairy farm should investigate. Write for booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B. C.

**WANTED NOW**—Reliable men in unrepresented districts to sell a selected list of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings, berry bushes. Our men succeed where others fail, because we handle Western business to meet Western requirements. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars to Western Sales Manager, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY.** Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency Minneapolis.

**WANTED**—Good farm, from owner only. Want possession now or next spring. State particulars. Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

**FARMS WANTED**—Don't pay commission. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties. Free American Investment Association, 34 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WANTED**—Registered Polled Hereford Bull born about April, 1910. Give prices. F. S. Matthews, Silver Grove, Duck Lake, Sask.

**WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK** on the Apple Lands of Aldergrove, B. C. F. J. Hart & Co. Ltd., Aldergrove Apple Lands Department, New Westminster, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Abundance seed oats, car lots, or in quantity to suit purchaser. Perfectly clean of any noxious weed seeds. We also have a fine sample of feed oats (Banner), which grades No. 1 C. W. Write for samples and quotations. Philippi Bros., Highland Farm, Canora, Sask.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY**, mild climate, good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A34, Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Baled Hay. Best upland, cut in season. Write offers on same. Morris and Youngberg, Waldheim, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Imported last July, two Shire Stallions, two Hackney Stallions. Winners of numerous prizes. Well worth seeing before purchasing elsewhere. James Lucas, Nanton, Alberta.

**SEED OATS FOR SALE**—1,000 bushels of Garton's Regenerated Abundance. Direct from imported seed. Grown on new land. First at Lumsden Seed Fair. Prices and samples on application. F. W. Wrenshall, Lumsden, Sask.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**RATES**—Two cents per word each insertion; cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS** for sale. Splendid stock. Harold Symons, Westfield, Wapella, Sask.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**.—Cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs in season \$1.50 per 13. Wild Rose Farm, Grant Bros., Redvers, Sask.

**BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS** (bouncers) \$3.00; pen of Buff Orpingtons (six) \$10.00 Barred Rock Cockerels, \$2.00, bred from prize-winning stock. C. W. Taylor, Dominion City, Man.

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**.—Prize Winning Stock. High Scoring. Very fine. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

**H. BERGSTENSSON**, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS** (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**H. HANCOX**, Roseau View Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

**J. MORISON BRUCE**, Tighnduin, Stock Farm Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

**HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS**. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**F. W. BROWN & SONS**, Plain View Farm Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns Berkshires and Cotswolds.

Kindly advise me what to do for him.—F. A.

Ans.—Your colt has been suffering from an attack of encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain, probably the result of a blood clot, which has produced a partial paralysis. Would advise a good physic, change of feed and gentle exercise. A good mustard plaster, or a light blister, might be applied along the spinal column. Would give a dram of the iodide of potash in drinking water three times a day, and a dram of nux vomica and gentian mixed in the feed three times daily.

### INJURED KNEE

Last spring's colt was kicked about two months ago by a shod horse on the front of knee. It swelled, and then ran matter and pus for a while. About a month ago it broke at the back of knee and ran matter. Now, it has broken out in front again. The leg from knee to point of shoulder is quite hard. Also, the muscles in the shoulder are wasting away, as he does not use that leg. I have kept it well syringed out with a solution of carbolic acid, and have also applied Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Kindly advise me what to do for him.—F. A.

Ans.—It is quite probable that some of the small bones of the knee have been fractured, or there is not sufficient drainage from the abscess. Keep the wounds well syringed out with any antiseptic and do not allow them to heal up while there is any discharge. The application of a cantharides blister over the knee might be found helpful.

## GOSSIP

### MEETING AT GILBERT PLAINS

Gilbert Plains Agricultural Society held a successful seed show January 21. No awards were made in the wheat classes other than Red Fyfe. An addition to the prize list were two specials by Dow Bros., consisting of their improved strains of Red Fyfe wheat and Banner oats, awarded to exhibitors grown from seed purchased from the donors. When the judging was over the meeting was called to order, and F. H. Reed, representative of the Dominion Seed branch at Regina, talked on the raising of seed grain and potatoes. The same size and type of potato should be planted as we wish to produce. He maintained that none but seed of strong vitality should be sown, thus giving the plant a good start, and that carefully selected seed will not deteriorate even if grown on the same farm year after year. Wm. Greyston, who followed, emphasized the fact that we cannot continue our present system of grain farming without depleting the natural fertility of the soil. His address on the feeding of stock outdoors was listened to with much interest.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Red Fyfe—1st, R. Dickie; 2nd, R. E. McGregor; 3rd, Dow Bros.; special by Dow Bros., R. Dickie. White oats—1st Dow Bros, Banner; 2nd, R. Dickie, Banner; 3rd, F. H. Clary, Abundance; special by Dow Bros., R. Dickie. Timothy—G. Ady. Potatoes—1st, R. McGregor; 2nd, F. H. Clary; 3rd, E. Dobson.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S WHEAT SUPPLY

According to a special report recently made for the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, Great Britain, during the ten months ended October 31, 1910, imported 160,600,907 bushels of wheat, an increase of more than 8,000,000 bushels compared with the corresponding months of 1909. It is significant that the importations from the Overseas States show an aggregate increase of 8,290,000 bushels, more than one-half of which is credited to Australia. Of the total receipts (160,600,907 bushels), Canada, Australia and India furnished nearly 73,000,000, each of the two Dominions and India supplying the English market with a greater quantity of wheat than did the United States.

The report continues: "It is the desire of the English people and the aim of English statesmen to encourage the

## All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Your Nose is Frozen, Mister!



Your nose is frozen, Mister, was a daily remark during the recent cold and storms, and there is going to be more of it to touch that now tender spot of yours. Those that use a Dysthe Face Protector speak differently.

**I was more than Repaid in Comfort on one Trip**

Land Titles Office, Prov. of Sask., Regina, Sask., 22 June, 1910.

M. Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg:

Dear Sir:—I have used your Face Protector but once, but in that particular instance was more than repaid the price of the article in comfort.

For Townspeople with weak eyes it is a boon in rough or intensely cold weather.

Yours truly,  
Harry Westley.

**MARTINIUS DYSTHE**

353 Beverley Street,  
Winnipeg - Canada

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## WESTERN EXCURSIONS

### SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2.00 for the  
Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

## VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.

Apply to nearest C. P. Ry. Agent for full information



## The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.  
Box 32 Gleichen, Alta.

### ORMSBY CRANCE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.  
Duncan McEachran, LL.D., F.R.C.  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst.

Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

#### CHOICE

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE at prices below real value. Also car load of grade Shorthorn stockers and springers  
J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

### DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS



For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th) insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM  
WAYNE, ILL.

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

#### SHORTHORNS

### Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,  
Box 1283 Saskatoon Phone 378  
C. P. R., C. N. E., G. T. P.

### MCDONALD'S YORKSHIRES

20 Yorkshire sows, eight months old, of same breeding as those awarded two firsts at Brandon Fall Fair, 1910. They are now bred to the boar that won first in class under one year at Brandon summer fair, 1910.  
\$30.00 each until February 15th.

A. D. McDONALD  
Napinka, Man.



### J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

### JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd  
Car Shipments our Specialty. Also choice individuals. Yearly testers.

B. H. BULL & SON  
BRAMPTON - ONT.

### Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons  
OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

development of the natural resources of the British colonies, and more especially the growth of raw materials that may employ labor and promote industrial enterprises in the United Kingdom. Of the 182,700,000 bushels imported last year, Australia, India and Canada supplied 77,000,000 bushels, and figures for the current year show a larger percentage in their favor. The shipments of wheat from Canada last year surpassed those from the United States, and it is apparent that this leadership may be maintained and largely increased.

#### A GREAT GROWL

The following by "Old Man, Ontario," in Toronto News, is passed along without comment. It is a sample of the kind of stuff that some Eastern publications have been filling their columns with since the farmers' delegation visited Ottawa. Says "O. M. O.":

"I am very sorry for those poor down trodden grain growers of the Great West. We, in benighted Ontario, in the effete east, as Glen Campbell, M. P., would say, are heartily sorry for these poor struggling men. It is said on good authority that the average net income of each man in that delegation to Ottawa was only five thousand to ten thousand dollars a year. How can these poor grain growers with such small incomes afford to pay fifteen dollars extra on a self binder. The wealthy manufacturers of Ontario should weep at the hardships of these poor men. Why, one of that delegation only threshed one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of grain last year. About a score of them over one hundred thousand bushels. You will note that I have spelled the figures out so that there will be no danger of any one thinking that these figures are a typographical error, and that an unkind printer had added a few cyphers.

How can these poor men afford to pay a toll of fifteen dollars to these cruel eastern manufacturers? Again, I say pity the poor grain growers of the Great West. I am sure those barons of agriculture in Ontario who count their annual profits in hundreds of dollars instead of thousands, like the Western grain growers, must pity them and send them a box of old clothes for a New Year present. These patriotic and philanthropic farmers of Ontario, who have for years subscribed to churches, and Sunday schools, and railroads for these poor Western grain growers should pay all the taxes, for it looks as if the Western grain growers won't ever be able to carry their end of the log at any stage of the game.

To be sure when the Ontario settlers came into this country they found their farms all cleared, stumped and plowed. They found fine brick houses, ready for occupation, with pianos in them, and a few cords of wood split in the back yard for fire wood. They can well afford to pay fifteen dollars on a binder which lasts for ten years, or \$1.50 per year extra; but the poor Western grain growers, Coxey's army, no Partridge's army, let us shed tears for them. They were only given one hundred and sixty acres of land cleared free and ready for the plow, with an extra one hundred and sixty acres of a pre-emption. How can we people of the East be so hard hearted, when we consider that every farmer in that delegation has to pay out of his petty income of ten thousand dollars a year the sum of one dollar and a half for duty on a Yankee binder?

Let us examine the advantage those manufacturing magnates in Ontario have over these grain growers in respect to profits on their investment. There we find another cause for tears. The average small factory in Ontario represents an investment of twenty-five thousand dollars. The average annual earnings are, very large, about ten per cent. Many of them do not earn that; not ten per cent. of them earn more. A factory of that kind gives employment to about thirty-five hands, of which about thirty will be heads of families. Calculating six to a family, a fair average, such a factory will directly sustain a population of two hundred, not counting the baker, the grocer, the butcher and others that get their jolly good piece out of the pay roll.

Now let us see what we could do

### CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

FOR SALE—Eight Clydesdale mares, four imported and four Canadian-bred, including one filly foal; three Canadian-bred mares in foal to Adonis (imp.), also for sale. Percheron offering includes the stallion, Anacreon (imp.), first prize stallion Regina, 1909, and three imported mares in foal to Anacreon.

This stock is for immediate sale, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Visitors met at Pense, by appointment.

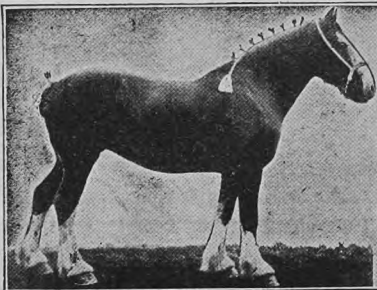
GLENBURN FARM W. C. SWANSTON Pense, Sask.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions, fillies and Hackney ponies is now in my stables at Markham, Ont. I have the biggest range of selection in Canada. I have several of the most noted Scotch sires brought out in this lot.

I can show more size, more quality, more character and better breeding than has been seen in one stable in Canada. Both stallions and fillies are the kind that are needed in the Canadian West. I have twenty fillies at Yellow Grass, Sask., which will be priced right.

I. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONTARIO



STURDY ROSE—Sire, Prince Sturdy

### PARK MAINS CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE, some splendid Mares and Stallions, bred from imported stock that have won championships at the Horse Shows in the West and in Scotland.

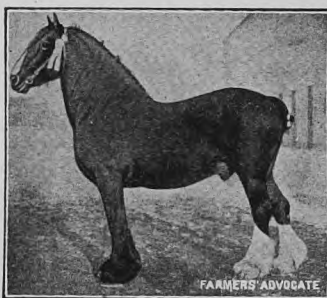
These are Canadian Bred Clydesdales. Why are they not as good, or better, than imported horses? They have size and quality and are of the best breeding. I can sell first-class horses at about half the price asked for imported stock.

TERMS GIVEN TO RESPONSIBLE BUYERS

R. H. MILLER

"PARK MAINS"

Lumsden - - - Sask.



GOLD MEDAL

### MEADOW BANK FARM

### Clydesdales For Sale

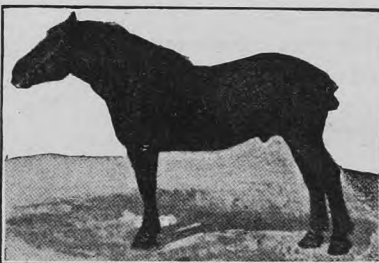
My 1910 importation of stallions and mares were selected personally out of show rings in Scotland and are prize winners themselves, besides being from sires and dams of choice breeding. They are by such sires as Golden Pride, by Baron's Pride; Baron o Buchlyvie, Royal Blend, Diana's Prince, Scotland King, Scott's Hero, Clan Forbes and Royal Edward, combining size, style, quality and excellent underpinning; in one sentence, ideal Clydesdales.

PHONE 153, RING 3

Peter Horn, Regina, Sask.

### Imported Percherons

#### RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM FRANCE



HERISSON (Imp.)

3 years old, weight 1925 lbs.

We are offering four Percheron stallions for sale, ages two and three years. Our prices will suit all purchasers, as these horses were personally selected in France. No commissions are paid. We buy from the breeder and sell direct to the purchasers.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

GREEN MEADOW STUD FARM

L. Andre De Montbel & Sons

Ste. Rose Du Lac

Manitoba

### Craigie Mains' Clydesdales

We offer 30 stallions of all ages up to five years. Twelve of these are over two years, and twelve others are rising two years. These stallions are offered at very low figures to have settled the estate of the late George Mutch, a member of the firm. We have brought over five Clydesdale importations in the past five years, and intend making annual importations in future. Last year we sold 50 head, and not a single purchaser was dissatisfied. We aim to sell the kind of Clydesdales that the Western farmer and breeder wants. Horses with size, quality and breeding sold at living prices.

Write or come and see us. Our stables are right in town.

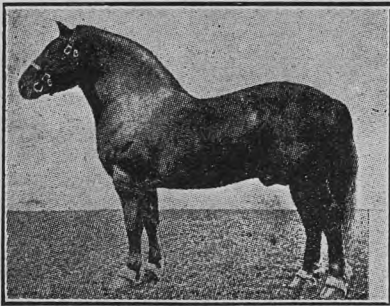


A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



## SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Amongst the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina (2 years old); Champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. These Suffolks can be purchased cheap this fall. All imported Suffolks have a veterinary certificate for soundness when bought in England.

**GEO. JAUQUES**

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION

(ALIX, C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

## JOHN GRAHAM

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE

Three (3) importations made in 1910, giving a choice of over 50 head of stallions and mares; a selection not to be had anywhere else in Canada.

The offering includes a choice Hackney mare, broken to harness and quiet; a two-year-old Shire mare, a good one; also a carload of Percherons, stallions and mares.

I can sell horses at all prices to suit all buyers, from \$600 up, and all imported horses. If you want a top show stallion or mare, come and see me.

## SHORTHORNS

Have a herd of 50, including a few imported Augustas, and have a few young bulls and females of all ages for sale.



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

**CARBERRY, MAN.**

## Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes; over fifty were first. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

## CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

W. E. & R. C. Upper

North Portal, Sask.

## PURE Scotch Collies

SABLE AND WHITE

FIVE FINE PUPS

OF AN OCTOBER LITTER

These Pedigreed Collies are from the best breeding stock. Write for further particulars and prices.

**JAMES BIRCH**

442 Notre Dame St., Winnipeg, Man.



PEDIGREED COLLIE

with such an investment in the grain growing business in the West, another line of manufacturing. Take twenty-five thousand dollars up there. Pay \$16,000 for one thousand acres of land; the balance of nine thousand will break the land, sow it, stock the farm, build the necessary buildings. Immediately that land is broken and in cultivation it becomes worth thirty dollars an acre. Now let us farm it. Any one who is making farming a success in the West will tell you that such a farm properly tilled and rotated is good for a net return of twelve thousand dollars per year. Five people, including the farmer's wife, will do all the human labor required. The Western farm will return fifty per cent. per annum on the investment and sustain five people, while the factory gives ten per cent. and sustains two hundred.

Again, pity those poor farmers! They are doing so much to increase population and build up the country. Whilst the factories, well—we do not notice any well sustained movement by these Western grain growers to sell their farms and engage in manufacturing. Let us pity these Western grain growers. They run such great risks. They may have a frost once in ten years; they may have a drouth once in twenty years such as they had this summer, when they only grew twenty-five bushels to the acre on summerfallow lands, and they may have a hail storm, which is calculated to arrive once in thirty years. Their business risks are very great compared with those of the lordly manufacturer, who, while he sits in the office, every time he opens a letter he expects to read that prices have been cut to the bone by his competitors; or he listens for the step of the walking delegate who tells him that he will have to increase the wages ten per cent., and cause him to forego the ten per cent. he expected to make; or he waits for the banker to call him up to say he has raised the rate from six to seven per cent. on that last draft, that his rates have gone up from six to seven per cent. owing to prospects of a bad crop in the West; or a thousand other annoyances of this kind that are constantly knocking at his door and threatening to put him out of business altogether.

His lot is far better than that of the Western farmer because his margin of ten per cent. is so great that a trifle of six or seven per cent. rake-off paid to the banker, or ten per cent. on wages, and one per cent. advance by the insurance company, or demurrage on railway cars, which are never put in his yard when he wants them, or a sulky workman who shoves a monkey wrench into a five-thousand-dollar machine, and does one thousand dollars worth of damage, or a careless engineer who forgets to put water in the boiler and blows up the mill or any such trifles make no difference to him. Oh, no, these terrible ten per cent. manufacturers, they should be put of business altogether, and we should spend more tears on the Western grain growers.

Now this whole delegation from the West will no doubt read this article down at Palm Beach or in California, where they have gone to spend the winter and a few of the ten thousand dollars each which they have earned this year by farming operations in the West. We want them to know that we people of the East are sorry for them and are shedding tears for them, even although the tears may freeze this hard winter, and that if they promise not to make such a noise again, we will take the duties off everything for them and carry their grain to market for nothing. We will see that they are supplied with free condensed milk so that they will not have to keep cows or stock to trouble them in the winter. They won't need a hired man. We will see that they are given free bacon and vegetables and everything they need of that kind, so that all they will have to do is to spend about five months of the year on their farms running steam or gasoline-driven machinery, and the rest of the time they can turn the key in the door of their shacks and go South for the winter with their automobiles and their fifty per cent. profits. The Western farmers are deserving of our sympathy. Their lots are such un-

## Secure Health

while you may! The first good step is to regulate the action of your sluggish bowels by early use of

## Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere.

In boxes 25c.

## BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 London shows of the Shire Horse Society all the champions were sired by or trace back to Forshaw's Shire horses.

NOTICE—Dan Patch, champion Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"Cleveland's Harold," champion Shire stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskhan Masterpiece," champion at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909. all were purchased from us.



Inspection and Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable.

**JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,**  
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,  
Nottinghamshire, England

Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Tyne (2 words)  
Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)  
Station is on the Farm.

## Trout Run---AYRSHIRES

I have for Sale young Bulls and Heifers of high class type and quality, imported Sires and Dams; also mature Cows and Heifers in calf, all with high official backing; also Toulouse Geese.

**WILLIAM THORN - LYNDON, ONT**

## CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK BOOKLET FREE

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## Registered Clydesdale Stallion

### "Drumcleugh"

Foaled 1907—Alberta bred—good draft type—thoroughly broken to work—well mannered—good mover—sound. Price reasonable.

TERMS EASY

**GLEN BROS.**

Didsbury

Alberta

## Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest Herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale, Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

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**48 BREEDS** Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for fine 100-page 17th Annual Poultry Book.  
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## MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners.

Test Syphons, Blisters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fairs Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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From ground planted secured by use of The **KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER** than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for **CATALOG**, price, etc. **A. J. PLATT, MFR.** BOX 1 STERLING, ILL. (U.S.A.) STOCK AT WINNIPEG.

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R-K Lighting Systems are the nearest rival to sunlight, 600 candle power costs only 1 cent per hour. Can be installed anywhere in the home-church-store etc. Easy to operate—always ready to use. Thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for Booklet C. **RICE-KNIGHT, LTD.**, Toronto or Winnipeg

### SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the **KOOTENAYS**

New map now ready giving particulars of

### IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and terms. Many lots all ready for Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.  
NELSON, B.C.

### GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

PRICES REASONABLE

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

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CRESTON, B.C.

# CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

**ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO**

QUEBEC WINNIPEG

happy ones, their earnings are so precarious. Let the manufacturers start a subscription in order to help them out with the hard-hearted waiters and hotelkeepers at Fortress Munroe, Palm Beach, and other winter resorts, where they have gone to spend the winter since Sir Wilfrid has turned them down.

#### HANDLING GUMBO SOIL

Heavy clay soils are hard to handle. Many have experienced difficulties in gumbo. In a letter sent to the Dakota Farmer, J. V. Bopp, of the South Dakota State College, has the following on the proper method of handling gumbo soils:

It seems rather strange that so many people who are prejudiced against "gumbo soil" when we know that if it is properly handled it gives such good returns. Are we not too apt to bring our Eastern ideas with us, where such extreme care must be exercised in our tillage operations, that we think the same is true of South Dakota?

First of all, we must remember that conditions are different in the gumbo regions of South Dakota than in the humid states, and that this type of soil is very susceptible to them. The effect of the rainfall does not have a tendency to puddle it and destroy the crumb structure, while the large amount of carbonates make it granular again in a very short time.

For the last two years the agronomy department has experimented at the Cottonwood sub-station on the heaviest phase of gumbo soil, and it was found that it was quite easily tilled when it was once broken. In the spring it was plowed to a depth of five or six inches with a common moldboard plow. The hardest part of the work was the turning of the sod, and while the first crop will not be very much greater, the future effect should encourage us to plow deep, for if we plow shallow the first time it is nearly impossible to increase it the next time.

As soon as the ground was plowed, it was disced before the surface became dry. By discing crossways the disc cut much better and the surface was loosened to a depth of two to three inches. This mellow soil on the surface prevented much of the evaporation of the spring rains and was a better home in which to place the seed. The heavy sod required more discing because of being so tough, while it was found very practical to disc and harrow again after a few weeks. The only precaution we need to observe is not to cultivate when the surface is wet. Working the soil at this time will put it in such condition that hard lumps will form as it dries, which requires extra labor and expense.

The best crop for first year breaking were corn and millet. Black voronezh was seeded with a common disc drill and the corn was drilled with a planter. The corn ground was again given a thorough discing and harrowing before planting, and both were well harrowed after the crop was up. We used a small-toothed cultivator so that the entire surface was stirred and kept level.

After the crops were harvested the soil was again thoroughly disced so as to conserve water. It was found best not to plow in the spring, as it was very loose and the sod was not yet rotted. By discing and harrowing, the surface was finely pulverized and made a very fine seed bed. Oats, common wheat, durum wheat, and corn were the best crops grown. This year we used the weeder after the grain attained a height of six to eight inches, which kept the top soil nice and loose. We believe that the weeder will prove to be one of the best implements for maintaining a mulch, and a second advantage is that crops can be cultivated until they are of considerable height. We used it in small grain after it was over a foot high, and in corn until the stalks were broken off. The great item is that the surface remains level and such a large area can be covered in a short period of time.

We disced again after harvesting this summer and believe the moisture content was considerably increased. We are now plowing, but find that some spots are hard and dry, making the work very difficult. By using a deep tillage machine we are able to plow eight inches deep. We are able

## Golden West Stock Farm



### Clydesdale Stallions

We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

Prices Reasonable  
Terms Liberal

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

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Now is the time to buy a stallion of any of the above breeds and get him accustomed to his new home and owner before the season opens.

We import all our own horses and pay no middlemen's profits, so can sell a lot cheaper than most of our competitors. Our barns are full of two's and three's weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 lbs., and all sound as a dollar.

Our last importation consisted of two carloads, nearly every one of which was a prize winner in Europe, and if you want something choice to spring on your opposition you should come down and see our stock.

We have some Choice Imported **CLYDE FILLIES**, in Foal, for Sale at our Home Barn.

Fair and Honest Treatment to All  
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### SPLENDID HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

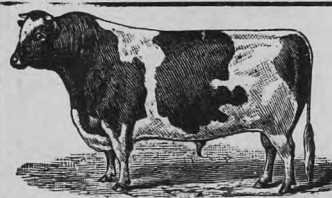
Evergreen Sylvia Prince, sire Junita Sylvia Prince 2nd, dam, Pride of Evergreen; calved, July, 1907; magnificent condition; easily handled; easy price. Reason of sale, change of blood wanted.

KENORA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

KENORA, ONTARIO



**CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS**  
Metal Ear Labels with owner's name and address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.  
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



### HOLSTEINS

Am offering five Bulls, four fit for service; also three choice Heifers, rising two years, in calf to son of De Kol's Second Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, over 31 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam, De Kol Second, was seven years World's Champion Butter Cow.

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80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.





# CLYDESDALES PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have one of the best strings of these breeds in Western Canada. This is the barn from which to get stallions 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the West. Prices from \$1,000 up, and the very best guarantee with every horse—60 per cent. breeding guarantee on all my stallions.

## Two years' time given to responsible parties

I have sold more stallions this season than any other barn in Manitoba. This shows that **I sell right**. I do not ask excessive prices, like others in the business. I sell at the lowest possible living prices. Buyers are foolish to give \$2,000 or \$2,500 to a slick stallion peddler, when they can buy for less money—and just as good, if not better, stock.

## ANOTHER CARLOAD ON THE WAY AND TO BE HERE BY JANUARY 30th

COME, COMPARE PRICES  
AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

## D. SHAW ANDERSON

Langdales, Airdrie, Scotland

BRANDON, MAN.

## See My Choice Leicesters

I have some of the finest specimens to be found anywhere in the Canadian West. They include ewe lambs and young bred ewes. Write or see them and get first choice.

Wa-Wa-Dell Farm

A. J. MACKAY

MACDONALD, MAN.

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ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

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## BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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## Pedigree Seed Grain Regenerated Abundance Oats

These oats were grown by us on new land, from seed Purchased from the Garton Seed Co., Seed Breeders of England, at a cost of \$2.00 per bushel

An Exhibit of the above was shown at Saltcoats Seed Fair, Nov. 21st and 22nd, 1910, and it was awarded the **First Prize**, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weed seeds. Also awarded **First Prize** at Agricultural Societies' Seed Fair at Dubuc, Sask., December 7th, 1910, and **First Prize** at the Seed Fair at Morden, Man., December 9th, 1910.

These pedigree oats outyield all others from 20% to 40%.  
APPLY

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.



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to plow, which we could hardly do with an ordinary stubble breaker. Plowing as deep as eight inches, which will be increased to ten inches, will increase the reservoir for water and the space for root development. This soil will never become as hard and compact again as it was, but will improve if organic matter is mixed with it; so that the labor and expense will be greatly reduced.

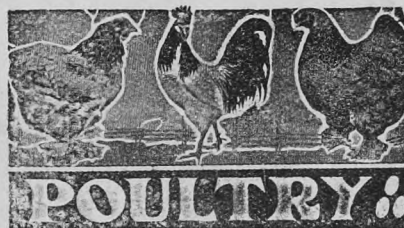
### CANADIAN GRAIN ELEVATORS

The grain statistics issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce show that the total number of grain elevators and warehouses throughout Canada, on August 31, 1910, was 1,840, with a total storage capacity of 94,266,100 bushels. The bulk of the grain comes through the elevators of the Western grain inspection division, which have increased in number from 523, with a total storage capacity of 18,879,352 bushels in 1900-1, to 1,820 in 1909-10, with a capacity of 77,901,100 bushels, which added to the twenty Eastern transfer elevators, with a capacity of 16,365,000 bushels, makes the totals for Canada, 1,840 elevators and warehouses and 94,266,100 bushels as stated. The following table shows the annual increase in the number and capacity of the Western elevators during the present century:

Year	Elevators	Warehouses	Totals	Storage Capacity
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels
1900-1	426	97	523	18,879,352
1901-2	545	85	630	23,099,000
1902-3	740	82	822	30,356,400
1903-4	918	64	982	41,186,000
1904-5	976	46	1,022	46,953,630
1905-6	1,065	53	1,118	50,690,700
1906-7	1,221	52	1,273	55,222,200
1907-8	1,318	36	1,354	58,535,700
1908-9	1,428	41	1,469	63,190,100
1909-10	1,782	38	1,820	77,901,100

### HORSES VERSUS OXEN AS DRAFT ANIMALS

A century ago in Great Britain the question as to whether oxen or horses were economically superior as draft animals was undetermined, and there are records as to a practical competition on this point between King George III, and one of his agricultural subjects. Gradually horses conquered, and cattle in the mother country are, with few exceptions, bred entirely for purposes of food. An interesting discussion as to the desirability of reverting to oxen as draft animals has recently been raised in the English Livestock Journal by Professor Wrightson, who independently of the question as to oxen, expresses the opinion that the use of cows for draft purposes on the small holdings now in process of creation, would be feasible and profitable. More than one of the correspondents advocate the use of stock bulls for draft purposes, maintaining that moderate labor keeps them in better health and vigor and prolongs their period of service, while their great strength is no small advantage. Travellers in Italy have noticed the general employment of draft oxen upon farms in this long-settled country. They are large animals, usually white in color, very similar to the wild white cattle, of which one or two herds are still maintained pure in Great Britain. These are supposed to be descended from cattle introduced by the Romans, and to have therefore a common ancestry with the Italian cattle of to-day. —Census and Statistics Monthly.



### TASMANIAN EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Details have reached THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of the first egg-laying contest, conducted under the supervision of R. J. Terry, poultry expert, during 1910, in the "Springvale Gardens," New Town, Tasmania. The first prize went to White Leghorns, 1,248 eggs; second, White Leghorns, 1,179; third, White Wyandottes, 1,155.



### Business Sense in Rifle Buying

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## ROSS SPORTING RIFLES

being made in Canada the duty is saved to the buyer.

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**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, Dept. D, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.** Booklet on Patent and Drawing Sheet on request.

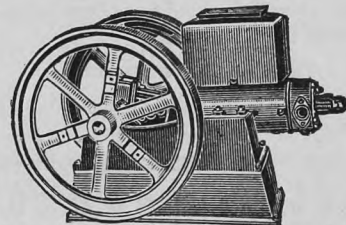
## Cheap Power!

Do you know that a horse costs **three to six times more** than a Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engine of like power?

That a Gilson Engine of same cost as a horse will do **four to eight times** as much work?

That the feed of a horse costs **six to ten times more** than a Gilson Engine doing like work? Of course the idle horse keeps eating, but the idle engine costs nothing. Surely you want to know lots about the

## GILSON "Goes Like Sixty" ENGINE



The money-making, money-saving helper on the farm. The up-to-date, standard engine with a reputation for quality.

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EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

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## HARROW while you Plow with a Kramer

Do the two jobs in one—at half the time and secure a better seed bed. Harrowing while you plow saves all the moisture for the plant.

Thousands of progressive farmers use the Kramer and are delighted with its work. First on the market—the only genuine and the only Plow Attachment endorsed by the leading State and U.S. Departments of Agriculture. Won Gold Medal and Diploma at A. Y. P. Exposition, at Seattle, and awarded Diploma by International Dry Farming Congress.

Don't buy a worthless imitation just because the price is low—"The sweetness of low price never pays for the bitterness of poor quality."

Send at once for interesting free catalog No. 4. Four 2c stamps bring our beautiful watch fob.

**THE KRAMER CO.**  
Paxton, Ill.



The details of the competition were as follows :

Duration of competition.....	12 months
Number of pens.....	28
Number of birds in each pen	6
Number of birds.....	168
Total number of eggs laid.....	27,106
Total value of eggs laid.....	£133 15s.
Average price of eggs.....	1s. 2d. doz.
Average number of eggs per pen.....	968
Average number of eggs per bird.....	161
Highest number per pen.....	1,248
Lowest number per pen.....	410
Highest number of eggs laid by single pen in one month.....	166
Cost of food per hen.....	6s. 9d.
Value of food consumed—	£ s. d.
Oats.....	17 4 8
Bran and sharps.....	18 0 4
Barley.....	3 11 9
Peas and pea meal.....	4 12 0
Maize wheat and sundries	4 17 0
Shell-grit and grit.....	1 3 6
Cut bone, meat meal and skim milk.....	4 4 9
Green food.....	3 0 0
	£56 14 0

#### VALUE OF EGG RECORDS

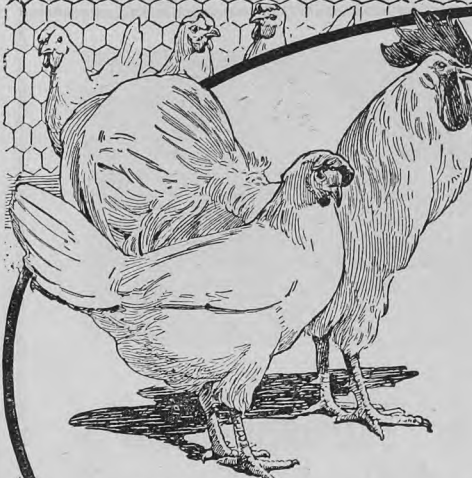
The latest journal of the department of agriculture for Ireland gives particulars of the egg records of 105 flocks during 1909-10. Of these 63 are complete annual records

The general average for the flocks is rather more than 111 eggs per year per bird. One flock (Andalusians) gave a result of 184 eggs per bird per annum, and this was the only flock giving more than 180 eggs for the year. In addition one flock (White Leghorns) gave over 170 eggs per bird, three flocks gave over 160 eggs per bird, eight flocks gave over 140 eggs per bird, ten flocks gave over 120 eggs per bird, and twenty-one flocks gave over 100 eggs per bird. Thus in all, forty-four flocks gave over 100 eggs per bird per year, and nineteen gave less than 100 eggs per bird per year.

The table of results shows some striking facts. While White Leghorns had the comparatively good average of 120.7 eggs per bird, the best flock of this breed gave 175.6 eggs per bird, and the worst flock gave 90.1 eggs per bird. Similarly, Buff Orpingtons, with a moderately satisfactory return of 104.2 eggs per bird for all the flocks, had the good average of 164.3 eggs per bird for the best flock, but the low result of 85.9 eggs per bird for the poorest flock. The breeds that did well were White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rocks. The following breeds also gave satisfactory returns, but in each case the records relate to one flock only: Andalusians had the excellent result of 184 eggs per bird per annum; Houdans had the good result of 127.8 eggs per bird per annum, and the only flock of White Orpingtons had the average of 105.5 eggs per bird per annum.

As in previous years the results shown in the tables bring out very closely the importance of strain, for whilst the general averages of the various breeds are not very markedly different, and the mixed breeds gave results little inferior to those of purebred fowl, there are very great variations indeed between the results shown by the best laying strains and the worst laying strains. This can clearly be seen in the figures in above table. Thus, a flock of White Leghorns gives the high average of 175.6 eggs per bird per annum, as contrasted with another flock of birds of the same breed which yielded only 90.1 eggs per bird per annum. Similar variations are shown in other breeds. One flock of Buff Orpingtons with 64.3 eggs per bird per annum, and another flock which had the poor result of 85.9 eggs per bird per annum. It is not intended to claim that all the difference in results are solely due to strain, but the fact that such variations occur in all the breeds points to the conclusion that strain is the predominant cause of the wide variation.

The second lesson taught by the tables is the great value of egg-laying records. For it will undoubtedly give food for thought, when it is realized that a poultry-keeper may obtain an average yield of over 180 eggs per bird per year (Andalusians, 84.1; White Leghorns, 175.6), while



## Make Your Hens Pay Better—

Perhaps, Mr. Henman, you go "by the book" and think because you do, you're getting about all there is in poultry. Well! here's a point worth your further consideration. The expert knowledge which you've gathered from the published experiences of others *will net you many more good dollars* if you'll follow "The Dr. Hess Idea" for the care of hens, and mix in the morning mash which you give them a small daily portion of


# DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes more of the hen's food digest. That means less food lost through non-assimilation—more food converted through the proper channels into meaty eggs. Hens getting Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a stop robbing at the trough and begin paying in the basket. It makes healthy fowls and good profits a certainty. It carries young chicks safely past the many dangers of early chickenhood. It makes market birds and old fowls fat rapidly and it prevents such common poultry troubles as roup, cholera, gapes, etc. Ask your dealer for Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Remember "The Dr. Hess Idea—a poor ration well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." A penny's worth of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a feeds thirty fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

**1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.**

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acts on the digestive organs of horse, cow, steer, hog or sheep, to keep them healthy and active. Thus its use means increased appetite; more ration assimilated; more

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milk in the pail and more flesh on the steer. It is a guaranteed preparation which no up-to-date farmer can afford to be without. Keeps farm stock in thriving condition—relieves minor stock ailments.

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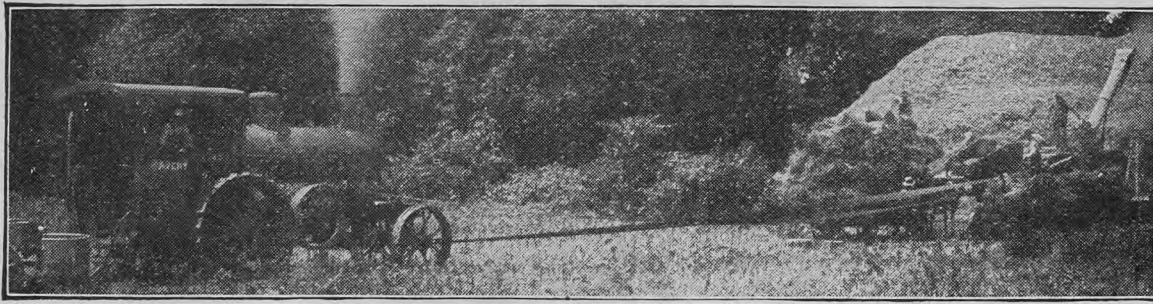
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## THE SPECIAL POULTRY NUMBER OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE ON MARCH 1

will provide an excellent opportunity for all Western breeders of fowl to notify the public what stock they have for sale





Avery Double Cylinder Engine Threshing Outfit

## An Avery Threshing Outfit is a Thresherman's "Money Maker" and a Farmer's "Grain Saver"

### Three Reasons Why It's the Machine for a Thresherman

#### It's a Long Laster

An Avery Outfit isn't the kind that's worn out by the time you get it paid for. Each year more threshermen are learning that the Avery Company builds strong machines and not the cheaply constructed kind.

#### The Big Run Machines

Ask any Avery Thresherman about the way an Avery Outfit handles the Grain. An Avery Engine is a strong puller, and there are no flimsy contraptions in the Separator to slow things down. You can do good work and a big lot of it with an Avery.

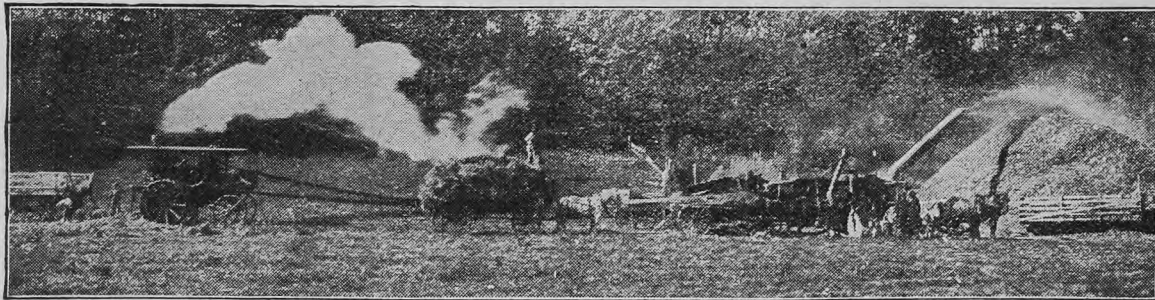
#### Suits Your Customers

That's one of the most important things. Does a good job in saving and cleaning and doesn't keep breaking down all the time, and piling up the expense. With an Avery you can get there and get away, and you leave a pleased customer behind.

### FURTHERMORE—Avery Machinery is Also Backed Up By The Strongest Warranties Ever Given by Any Manufacturer

If you are a thresherman you should find out all about the money making Avery Outfit. Single or Double Cylinder Engine. Any size Outfit. If you are a grain growing farmer you should find out all about the fine work in cleaning and saving your grain that an Avery "Yellow Fellow" will do for you. Our catalog tells all about their construction, and shows them in colors just as they look. Write for our complete free Color Illustrated Catalog. Address

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Avery Single Cylinder Engine Threshing Outfit

another poultry keeper gets only about one-third that number (mixed breeds, 61.5) of eggs. These figures and others like them which occur frequently through the returns will give a poultry-keeper, whose birds are giving results below the average, much reason to look carefully into his choice of birds and his methods of keeping them.

An average of 112 eggs per annum—the general average shown for all birds in these returns—may be satisfactory up to a point, and it is undoubtedly above the general average, but when results as high as those obtained by some of the more successful poultry keepers can be attained, there is very considerable scope for improvement by the poultry-keeper whose results are up to the average. Again, those keepers of birds that have fallen very much below the average will see what a great leeway they have to make up, and they will realize the fact that they will need to improve either their birds or their methods, or perhaps both.

Again, it is not easy to estimate the average cost of a hen for a year, as conditions differ materially. For instance, on a farm hens pick up a good deal of food, and consequently they can be fed cheaper than in cases where all their food has to be purchased. The cost of keeping hens will thus vary considerably—from very little to \$1.25 per hen per year, or even more. The variations of cost being so wide it is difficult to strike an average. Probably the average hen costs, from first to last, from 75 cents to \$1.00 per year for food. Just as the cost of keeping hens varies, so also the prices obtained for eggs differ considerably; but if the price received be taken at, say, 15 cents a dozen all the year round, it will be seen that, to merely cover cost of food,

a hen must lay over 70 eggs a year, and, if some slight profit and return for the care given is obtained, each hen should lay not less than 80 eggs per annum. These considerations will show how important it is for every poultry-keeper to carefully watch the egg production of his fowl, and the attention that must be given to the selection of egg-laying strains. Both of these facts emphasize the necessity of keeping egg records.



Potatoes Yield Well in New Brunswick

This shows the product of one hill of the Green Mountain variety. There were 31 tubers, 27 of which were marketable and the weight was 8 pounds 14 ounces.



### POTATO TROUBLE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

American farmers are warned by the department of agriculture to watch for a new potato malady, which has developed into a plague in Europe. The "black scab," "wart" or "cauliflower," starting in Hungary in 1896, has seriously infected Ireland, England, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Italy. It appeared on the American continent last year in Newfoundland. The keenest lookout must be kept, for where this disease has taken hold no healthy tubers will develop. So insidious is the plague that it not only renders all the soil of a field diseased, but bits of dirt clinging to the boots or implements of a farm may carry the pest to uninfested areas. Thereafter, the ground will produce unsound potatoes for a number of years, unless an intelligent system of crop rotation is used to heal the soil. Diseased potatoes should be burned, or, if too wet to burn, should be buried in a hole and covered with unslacked lime. Seed potatoes should never be used from ailing crops. If seed is suspected, it should be powdered with sulphur and stored away until planting time, when seed should all be treated with formalin, by immersion.

Farmers of Canada should co-operate with the department of agriculture by reporting any appearance of the disease, so it may be kept from fastening itself into Canadian soil. I suggest that anyone coming across diseased potatoes report at once to Dr. Wm. Saunders, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sending samples of diseased tubers for inspection.

Sask.

LARCHMOUNT.

### "GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN"

"Grandmother's garden was a beautiful place, more beautiful than all the shop windows in the city; for there was a flower or grass for every color in the rainbow, with great white lilies, standing up so straight and tall to remind you that a whole rainbow of light was needed to make them so pure and white.

"There were pinks, marigolds and princes' feathers, with bachelor's buttons and Johnny-jump-ups, to keep them company. There were gay poppies and gaudy tulips, and large important peonies and fine duchess roses in pink satin dresses. There were soft velvet pansies, tall blue flags and broad ribbon-grasses that the fairies might have used for sashes; and mint and thyme and balm and rosemary everywhere, to make the garden sweet."

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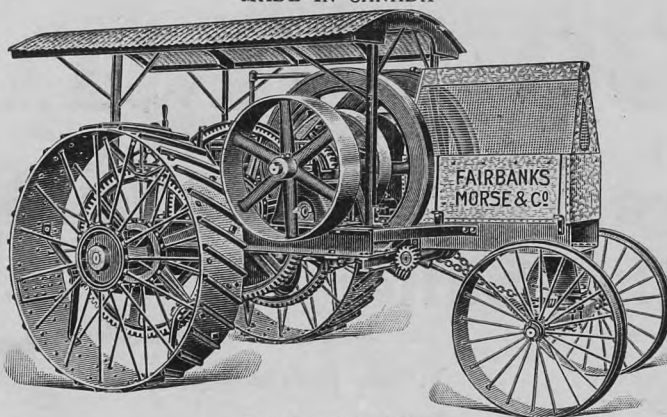
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ture such a garden described in Maud Lindsay's Mother Stories? I read it, and it brought to my memory the sweet scents and beauties of my grandmother's garden in the old land across the sea. I smelled the violets and wall flowers, roses and hawthorne, the tall Madonna lilies, the honeysuckle and mignonette, the lilies of the valley and the lilac; the stately trees of ash, oak and sycamore, the smooth turf of the lawn, the old-time border of thrift and London pride and forget-me-nots, the soft notes of the thrush early in the morning, as he sang in the old tree that was draped with ivy, its vines clinging to the branches of the ash as if it loved it, the belt of shrubs of holly, laurel and cedar—the hedge of privet and the row of mountain ash and beech trees—how clearly I could see them. The memory of it was like a cool breeze on a hot day; it rested one; a thousand memories and influences of childhood linked with the garden.

How many of the children of this country are denied all these pleasures and good influences? Is it fair to them?

True, we cannot have our gardens just the same. Some parts of this great country of ours is blessed with equally beautiful trees, and where they are not found growing there are varieties that can be planted, and it is surprising how many of the dear old-time flowers grow well here. There are varieties of lilacs, roses and other flowering shrubs that do well, a great number of perennials and innumerable annuals. I have grown a great variety with success here in Manitoba.

Looking out at my snow-clad garden, the thermometer somewhere below zero, it is hard to believe that five months ago it was a mass of color. The variety of flowers included Canterbury bells, hollyhocks, shasta-daisies, sweet Williams, a large variety of dianthus, or Chinese pinks, grass pinks, pansies in all colors, oriental poppies, pyrethrum, or painted daisies, Vienna dwarf carnations, several varieties of roses, peonies, forget-me-nots, larkspur, columbines and golden glow. These stood out all winter, protected only by

a little dry litter and the snow.

The annuals included, asters, stocks, cape forget-me-nots, salpiglossis, salvia, cornflowers, zinnias, balsams, butterfly flowers, cosmos, marigolds, Iceland poppies, nasturtiums, snap dragon, candy-

tuft, English daisies, ageratum, scabiosa, petunias, dahlias, lobelia, phlox, mignonette, nicotine, sweet peas and others.

In vines about the house I had Virginia creeper and a native grape vine, which have only to leaf out in the spring, as

they don't kill back much. For annuals there were morning glory and canary creeper. There are others, but these I find most satisfactory. The common hop is a very quick grower for a screen or porch. This year I plan to grow lilies of the valley. I planted a number of Madonna lilies in the fall and hope to have some blooming; also some iris.

There are a great many other flowers that grow easily and well, but I have only mentioned the ones I have grown myself. So anyone can see we might; indeed, we ought, to have beautiful gardens in this country, even if it is only a tiny plot.

Our seasons are short and it means some work; but is it not also a pleasure and a great help in making home a place of beauty and its memory a joy forever? It is getting time to be planning our gardens and studying seed catalogues.

I have tried to show some of the possibilities of a garden and intend from time to time to describe how I grow my flowers, and make suggestions for laying out a simple garden around the ordinary farm home. My garden began with that but has grown so that I now sell my flowers and plants.

Man. ELEANOR BAYLIS LYS.

### THE FARM GARDEN

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Ask anyone you meet if he thinks it worth while to have a garden on the farm, of sufficient size to supply the members of the family with vegetables, and it is agreed that such a garden is not merely a luxury, but almost a necessity. On further questioning him, to find out the extent to which he carries out this idea in practice, you probably learn either that he, himself, has no garden at all, or at the best that it is a small patch, much neglected, producing merely stunted and unpalatable stuff.

Pressure of other work is, of course, the chief cause of this very common neglect to provide a supply of vegetables for the household, and it must be admitted that the excuse bears considerable weight. Perhaps the method of



How Eleanor Lys Pictures a Corner of her Grandmother's Lawn, and the Tree in Which the Thrush Sang



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I have gained my success by learning how to treat my patients, and then curing them. I know how; others do not. I charge nothing for my knowledge, knowing that it helps my business to do all I can for every patient. My patients are my friends. They are building my success.

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It is not upon that point, however, that my success has been founded. My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated, and the very best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual, and direct the application of my Belt to suit the demands of this particular case. When you consider the fact that the electricity which I supply is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from cures. If I did not cure, my business would have worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of electric belts. A great many schemers and frauds have gone into the electric belt business because they fancied it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times, but the old adage, "You can't fool all the people all the time," was active in their cases, and they did not last long.

I am always pleased to have people call at my office when they possibly can. I like to talk to them on this subject—"Electricity." There is more in it than you think when it is properly applied. I don't want any man's money if I cannot cure him.

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chance. If I can't cure you it won't cost you a cent. All I ask, give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security. I will send you the belt with attachments suitable for your case, and you can

## Pay When Cured

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—The Belt which I purchased from you last March, has given me the best of satisfaction. It has cured my back and the other ailments are wonderfully improved. I value it very highly, and will recommend it to anyone suffering with the same complaints. If this is of any value to you, you are perfectly welcome to publish it. Wishing you every success with your Belt, I remain, your humble patient, **F. T. JOLLY, Killarney, Man.**

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handling the garden, here given, though not embracing any particularly new and original ideas, may be useful to some of the new settlers, who are coming into this fertile country in ever-increasing numbers.

Any time during the fall or winter the plot selected for the garden is well manured with fairly well rotted barnyard manure. If rotten manure is not available, the long straw must be raked off immediately before plowing. As soon as the frost is well out of the ground in the spring, hitch a team to a stubble plow with a single share, and another team to a breaker plow, which must also have a single share. Go ahead with the stubble plow, turning over about six or eight inches of soil, and follow with the breaker plow in the same furrow, turning over about three to four inches, according to quality of subsoil. This will give a total depth turned over of anything up to twelve inches. The breaker plow does not throw any considerable quantity of the subsoil to the surface, as a stubble plow, similarly worked, would do.

Next, by the aid of disc, drags and float, get the soil just as fine as though the whole patch were intended for an onion bed. This is most important, an extra half-hour spent in fineing the soil saving much time and labor when it comes to seeding, which is the next operation.

Set out a few small sticks in line, as for plowing, and with one of the small garden seeders commonly advertised, with the gauge set at twelve inches, and the seed in the hopper, go right across the patch from one side to the other. Keep the rows of all small plants, such as onion, lettuce, radish, carrot, etc., at the uniform distance of twelve inches, and then all you have to do is to change seed and indicator at the end of any row, and half a day will see as much seeding done with one of these little machines as one could do in half a week by hand, and no strain on one's back either, through stooping. Peas and beans, turnips, and some other crops will need a greater distance between the rows, but it is as well to keep to as few distances as possible on account of the after-cultivation. As soon as the seedlings show through, put the cultivator teeth on the seeder, and run it between all the rows. Later, it will be necessary, occasionally, to substitute the hoes for the cultivator teeth on the machine. Besides the usual thinning-out, these cultivations, at intervals of about a week, are almost the only attention the garden requires, unless troubled with insect or other pests. An hour will do all the cultivation required for a fair sized garden.

Whilst the grain crops were being to a great extent ruined by the drought of the past season, the garden, handled in the manner outlined, showed little sign of want of moisture, and no failure, or even partial failure, occurred with any of the vegetables. With no further attention than is here indicated, we generally manage to secure an ample supply for our own table from a garden of moderate size, beside sending in to market sufficient to pay all expenses; and that the quality is not inferior is proved by the fact that some successes are scored each season at the local shows. The watering-pot is never used except when planting out.

It was intended to plow in the fall this time, as an experiment, but the frost got in ahead. By manuring in the winter, as we do now, the frost is held in the ground a long time in the spring, and it is somewhat late before the seeds can be put in. Possibly the face plowing of the garden might have the advantage over the spring plowing.

Anyone who has not already invested in one of the small combined seeders and cultivators need have no hesitation in doing so, for, with intelligent handling, they will pay for themselves the first season on a quarter-acre patch, and will sow the field turnip and many seeds as well.

Whilst there may be nothing particularly new in all this, it seems to be an effective way of handling the garden with a minimum of trouble, more particularly suitable for the newer settled parts, where appearances are less studied than utility. At the same time the sight of long rows of plants, all straight as a pike-staff, and exactly parallel, is by no means displeasing.

Sask. F. E. K. R.